CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH

Mr. Hearst Gets His Proper Answer
—Editorial Page 6

Daily Worker

PEOPLES CHAMPION OF LIBERTY, PROGRESS, PEACE AND PROSPERITY

WEATHER FORECAST
Local—Partly cloudy and much colder; strong northwesterly winds.
Eastern New York—Generally fair and much colder.
New Jersey—Generally fair and much colder.

Vol. XV, No. 27 — NEW YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1938 — Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. — (8 Pages) Price 3 Cents

MINE UNION ASSAILS AGGRESSION BY 3 FASCIST POWERS

Urges Building of Labor's Non-Partisan League to Create Broad Progressive Political Movement in U. S.—Backs Kennedy for Governor

By A. B. Magil
(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The convention of the United Mine Workers of America struck out today against political reaction at home and abroad when it adopted resolutions denouncing "the continued aggressive actions on the part of fascist nations of the world such as Germany, Italy and Japan," and urging the building of Labor's Non-Partisan League and the creation of a broad progressive political movement of workers, farmers and liberal groups.

The resolution on the fascist aggressors charged them with carrying on "wars of aggression with weaker nations" and called for a boycott of Japanese manufactured goods.

Though it declared that "labor is most vitally interested in the policy of this country in regard to the international situation," it did not indicate what that policy should be. Of the resolutions on this question introduced by local unions some advocated an isolationist course, while others endorsed the policy of concerted efforts by the peace-loving nations to quarantine the fascist aggressors outlined in President Roosevelt's Chicago speech on October 5.

COMPROMISE

The one reported by the Resolutions Committee and adopted by the convention was a compromise and avoided a definite stand on this point.

Other highlights of today's sessions were:

1. Enthusiastic endorsement of the activities of the CIO and authorization for the continued participation by U.M.W. officers in its work and for unstinted financial aid.

2. Endorsement of Thomas Kennedy, secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers and Lieutenant-Governor of Pennsylvania, as candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania in the Fall elections.

3. A speech by Senator Joseph F. Guffey of Pennsylvania, in which he linked John L. Lewis and President Roosevelt as the two greatest Americans of our time and hailed the achievements of the Miners' Union and the CIO.

ASK HOUSING PROGRAM

4. Adoption of a resolution calling for a five-billion dollar Federal housing program to be financed with social security funds.

5. Adoption of a resolution urging a Federal survey of so-called technological unemployment and the establishment of a six-hour day, 30-hour week without reduction in pay.

6. Passage of a resolution opposing the Sheppard-Hill Bill, which would abolish the right to strike and establish a virtual military dictatorship in war-time.

Though William Green, president

(Continued on page 4)

THOMAS KENNEDY
Lieut.-Gov. Pennsylvania
Sec.-Treas. U.M.W.A.

British Ship Sunk by Pirate Sub Off Spain

Loyalist Ministry Reports 11 Lost in Torpedoing of Boat by Fascists

BARCELONA, Spain, Jan. 31 (UP).—A pirate submarine torpedoed and sank the British steamer Endymion off the Spanish East Coast early today with a loss of 11 lives, including the vessel's British captain and his wife, the Loyalist Defense Ministry announced late tonight.

[Italian pirate submarines have renewed their depredations in the Mediterranean recently, the latest victim being a Dutch steamer.)

The 887-ton steamer, out of Gibraltar, sank in four minutes off Cape Tinoso, 14 miles southwest of the Loyalist naval base of Cartagena to which she was bound with a 1,700-ton cargo of coal.

Although the submarine rose out of the Mediterranean before firing the torpedo, its exact identity was not established.

The Defense Ministry merely said it was a fascist craft.

Browder's New Book Gets Special Advance Sale

"To meet more adequately the problems of a rapidly changing world" is the central aim of Communist Party policy, Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party, declares in the foreword to the advance edition of his latest book, "The People's Front," which was issued yesterday.

By special arrangement with the Marxist Book-of-the-Month service, advance copies of **The People's Front** are made available today to Communist Party members. International Publishers announces that the book will not be released for general sale until February 21, when Browder will report on the French Communist Party Congress at Madison Square Garden.

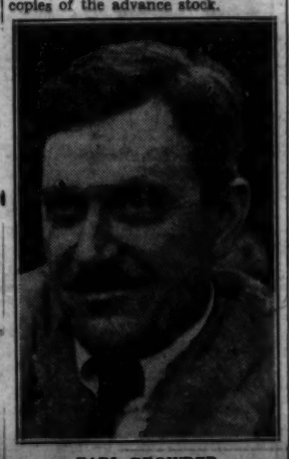
Browder has grouped his material under three main heads—Parties and Issues, The American Tradition, and The United States and World Affairs. Depicting the development of the Communists' policy of the People's Front and the application of that policy to all current problems of the American people, the publication of the book is being enthusiastically received as a major political event.

* * *

Browder deals with the CIO, the Supreme Court, the Farmer-Labor Party movement, the Roosevelt Administration, Negro rights, the welfare of the new generation and other issues of the day. In the section on World Affairs, Browder discusses the civil war in Spain, Japan's invasion of China, Trotzkyism against world peace, labor unity in Mexico, Zionism and the partition of Palestine, and the Soviet Union.

The book also deals at length with important phases of the American tradition, including the revolutionary background of the Constitution, the struggle between the Democrats and the Federalists in the early phase of our history, and the relation of the ideas of Jefferson and Lincoln to present-day problems.

Preparations have been made in advance by the Marxist Book-of-the Month Service, with the cooperation of International Publishers, to make the book available to members of the Communist Party beginning today. Advance orders indicate a great demand for the book, and the publishers declare that unless orders are placed immediately, readers will be unable to receive copies of the advance stock.



EARL BROWDER

CHINESE HURL JAPANESE BACK ON TWO FRONTS

Take Many Positions As Guerrilla War Stalls Japanese Offensive

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

HANKOW, Jan. 31.—The armies of embattled China marked the first day of the Chinese New Year today by hurling back the Nippons on two main fronts, while guerrilla fighters were active elsewhere.

A fierce battle, bloodiest of the entire undeclared war, rumbled over the hills around the walled city of Mingkwang, 70 miles north of Nanking and 105 miles south of Hsuchow, where the East-West Lunghai railroad joins up with the vital Tientsin-Pukow line.

The immediate outcome of the Japanese inland campaign south of the Yellow River hung upon the final victory in the battle for the key city, with the Chinese battling with unbroken bravery to throw back the Japanese from this spearhead of their drive.

The stiffening Chinese resistance, developing in many sectors to a successful counter-offensive, has stolen the thunder from the widely-heralded Japanese drive to cut the Chinese legions off from the sea.

JAPANESE DESPERATE

The Japanese are now desperately throwing all available reinforcements into their lines to hang on to the ground gained before the Chinese switched their tactics to the Communist-sponsored combination of guerrilla and positional (trench) warfare.

The town of Mining, in Shantung province along the northern section of the Tientsin-Pukow railroad, has been recaptured by the armies of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek after a three-day siege, Chinese military dispatches said.

The siege of Tsinin, which began about the same time as the battle for Mining, is still under way, and the Chinese have relentlessly pressed on after the Japanese troops which fled westward from Mining to Shishoya and Yuifi.

Latest reports declare that Yuifi has also been surrounded by such a strong Chinese force that Japanese reinforcements have not been able to break through to relieve their beleaguered comrades.

The Chinese besiegers repulsed the Japanese rescue force which three times flung itself against the rapidly erected Chinese entrenchments.

When the Japanese finally withdrew to defense lines, they left the battlefield littered with the bodies of dead and wounded, who had been

(Continued on page 4)

British Dockers Refuse to Load Japanese Cargo

LONDON, Jan. 31 (UP).—Longshoremen at the King George V. dock refused today to load iron and steel on the Japanese ship Haruna Maru.

A union official described it is an unofficial demonstration rather than a strike, because the stevedores were willing to handle other cargo.

Mercury Falls Suddenly Through East

Drop of 15 Degrees in City in One Hour—Cold in South

After twenty-four hours of spring-like weather, during which time the temperatures were abnormally high, New York experienced a quick return to winter yesterday. Suddenly, in mid-morning, the mercury began dropping sharply.

Weather Bureau figures showed an official 52 at 11 A. M. and 37 at 12 A. M., a drop of fifteen degrees in an hour. This was attributed to the quick shift of wind from the south to the northwest.

At Dixon, Ill., a ninety-foot power dam broke under pressure of ice. Smith Island, where 35 families live, was threatened with submersion.

The cold wave spread southward to the Gulf of Mexico. It was 20 above at Memphis and 28 at San Antonio, Tex. The Weather Bureau reported a reading of 50 degrees below zero at White River, Ontario, 200 miles north of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

LAZARO CARDENAS
President of Mexico

MEXICAN ARMY CLASHES WITH FASCIST BANDS

22 Killed in Widespread Skirmishes Just Below Rio Grande Border

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Jan. 31 (UP).—Mexican troops clashed with armed bands of Mexican fascist "Gold Shirts" today in skirmishes along a 20-mile stretch just below the border. Scattered reports indicated at least 22 were killed.

Chief of Police Miguel Cardenas of Matamoros, a few miles below the Rio Grande, said a detachment of Federal soldiers had dispersed a band of rebels at Ramirez, about 30 miles from Matamoros, after a "fierce battle."

More than 18 persons were killed, and several wounded, reports said. Another report from Mercedes, Tex., a few miles North of here, said the Reynosa Mexico Army garrison had routed a band of rebels, killing 18.

POLICEMAN KILLED

Four more were killed, including one policeman, in clashes near Matamoros. The raiding bands were identified by Cardenas as "Gold Shirts," an organization of Mexican fascist desperados.

Gen. Gabriel P. Cervera, commander of the Matamoros Federal garrison, said a detachment of Federal troops and Agrarian Reservists met an armed band of men at La Rosita, 15 miles West of Matamoros.

Two desperados were killed, according to his report, and two trucks containing 3,500 rounds of ammunition were captured. Cervera did not say whether any Federal troops were killed or wounded.

NO WIDE MOVE YET

A policeman was killed near Matamoros when he attempted to stop a truck entering the city. Occupants of the truck fled, leaving behind two rifles, the report said.

There appeared to be no definite indication of a concerted movement of arms toward the border, although this idea has been a hotbed of unrest since Rightist uprisings in 1935 led to widespread disorder and bloodshed.

Officials in several border towns reportedly were trying to locate General Nicolas Rodriguez, leader of the fascist group, who was last heard from in the Lower Rio Grande Valley in Texas.

Efforts to locate several known members of the "Gold Shirt" bands on the American side of the border also failed. Officials at McAllen, Mercdes and here reported members of the fascist group had disappeared.

SUPREME COURT DECISION BARS INJUNCTIONS AGAINST HEARINGS AND PROBES BY LABOR BOARD

PROBE OF HIGH MILK PRICES ASKED BY ALP

Resolution Introduced to Investigate City Milk Conditions

American Labor Party Councilmen and their allies in the anti-Tammany bloc will launch a fight against the high price of milk when the City Council meets this afternoon.

Four Laborites and two Fusionists signed a resolution yesterday which they will place before the municipal legislature today, calling for a sweeping investigation into "all conditions affecting the milk industry and the distribution and consumption of milk and milk products in this city."

The resolution calls for the setting up of a committee of five, including at least one member of the Council, to be appointed by the Mayor. The committee would have broad powers of investigation and would hold hearings and would report to the Mayor, suggesting scientific measures to bring the price of milk within reach of all consumers.

CITES HIGH PRICES

"Under our present system of milk distribution, the retail price of milk has increased to such a point that a large part of the people are compelled to stint their consumption of this most valuable food," the resolution says, "with grave resultant harm to the health and vitality of the children, the future men and women of the community."

The resolution points out that the present price of milk particularly menaces "the lives of babies and all children under one year of age" and increases "the danger of influenza, tuberculosis and other diseases and epidemics."

Fiatly charging that a "group of distributors now stand between thousands of dairy farmers and the millions of city dwellers who need milk," the resolution asserts that the distributors impose prices on both farmer and consumer which give the distributors returns in money out of proportion of the services rendered.

SEES WORSE SITUATION

"There is reason to fear that this condition will become even worse as time goes on if the present system of trading in milk is permitted to continue," the resolution stated.

The document would give the Mayor's committee instructions to investigate the spread between the price of milk by consumers and the price paid by the dealers to the producers, costs of distribution and to make a physical appraisal of milk plants.

Signers of the resolution were: Andrew R. Armstrong, Michael J. Quill, Louis Hollander, Salvatore Ninfo, Laborites, and Robert K. Straus and Mrs. Genevieve B. Earle, Fusionists.

Black Dissents on Corporation Ruling

High Court Justice Holds Big Business Firms Cannot Claim 'Due Process' Rights Granted Individuals in Constitution

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (UP). — Justice Hugo L. Black, in one of three dissenting opinions which he delivered today called on the Supreme Court to reverse its long-standing position and deny corporations the protection of the "due process" clause of the Constitution.

None of the other court liberals joined with Black who bluntly reminded his colleagues that they have been compelled in the past, especially in the minimum wage dispute, to abandon an untenable position.

"A constitutional interpretation that is wrong should not stand," he said.

Black's criticism was provoked by the court's action in invalidating a corporate franchise tax imposed by California on certain business of the Connecticut General Life Insurance Co. Black declared the tribunal has invaded a field of state jurisdiction to which it is barred by the constitution.

FIRM NOT A PERSON

The insurance company contended it would be deprived of its property without due process of law guaranteed in the 14th amendment to the Constitution. Black insisted that the amendment specified that "persons" should be protected and that it was not the intention of Congress nor the people that "corporations" should be regarded as a "person."

"Both Congress and the people were familiar with the meaning of the word corporation at the time the 14th Amendment was submitted and adopted," Black said. "The judicial inclusion of the word 'corporation' in the 14th amendment has had a revolutionary effect on our form of government.

"The states did not adopt the amendment with knowledge of its sweeping meaning under its present construction. No section of the amendment gave notice to the people that, if adopted, it would subject every state law and municipal ordinance, affecting corporations, to censorship of the United States courts."

JUSTICE HUGO L. BLACK

1,500 Strike in 4 Steel Mills In England

LONDON, Jan. 31.—A sudden night strike at the Great Britannia Steel Works of the Dorman Long Co. at Middlesbrough spread today to 1,500 workmen.

Four rolling mills were idle at the plant, which employs 5,000 men. It has been operating at full capacity on rearmament and other contracts.

The strike was caused by the continued employment of one non-union worker.

Wagner Raps 'Prevailing Pay' Clause

Lodge Would Stop Right of Workers to Bargain Collectively

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Senator Robert F. Wagner today in the Senate vigorously opposed inclusion of the "prevailing wage" amendment in the Federal Housing Bill, pointing out that such a step would abrogate rights of workers to bargain collectively.

The amendment, introduced by Senator Lodge, R., Mass., would require the Department of Labor to fix the prevailing wage on all projects on which Federal Housing Administration insurance was issued.

Wagner contended that the amendment would prevent the workers on the project under the $2,000,000,000 program from obtaining through collective bargaining wages which might be higher than the "prevailing wage" in certain communities. It would hamper unions in their efforts to secure these higher wages, he asserted.

"If we ever get to a time in this body when we fix all wages," he declared, "we are heading right into fascism."

Justices Unanimous in Curbing Power of Federal Judges

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (UP).—The Supreme Court held today that Federal courts are without power to enjoin proceedings — hearings and investigations — of the National Labor Relations Board.

The court distinguished sharply between proceedings of the Labor Board, which it held could not be enjoined, and orders of the board, which it noted may be properly opposed in the courts.

The decision was presented in two cases involving the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corp., and the Newport News Shipbuilding Corp.

The court's decision was unanimous, with Justice Benjamin N. Cardozo not participating, due to illness.

ELATED BY RULING

Officials of the board, elated by the ruling, said that it is in line with the general policy followed in the past by most Circuit Courts of Appeal. Of 94 injunction actions brought in every important industrial center seeking to enjoin the board's proceedings, 93 have ended in government victories. One case in which the Cocheto, N. H., Woolen Mills obtained an injunction still remains unsettled.

Attacks on the agency, officials said, began in November, 1935, two months after the American Liberty League's legal committee had issued a pamphlet declaring the Wagner Act to be unconstitutional.

Justice Louis D. Brandeis wrote the opinion. He ruled that courts may not interfere with board hearings and investigations since the Wagner Labor Board affords in its procedure constitutional protection against unlawful acts by the Labor Board.

NEED COURT APPROVAL

He noted that no Labor Board ruling may be enforced except by order of a U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals and declared the Circuit Court was the proper place for challenge of any Labor Board ruling. Such challenge, however, would be directed not at halting labor board rulings but at halting enforcement of board orders.

He noted that the Labor Board does not possess independent power to subpoena witnesses or evidence and that enforcement of subpoenas requires U. S. District Court approval. Any challenge of the board's right to subpoena, said Brandeis, properly may be made when the board seeks District Court approval of its subpoenas.

To enforce obedience of its subpoenas, Brandeis noted, the board "must apply to a District Court; and to such application appropriate defense may be made."

SOLE JURISDICTION

"Since the procedure before the board is appropriate," wrote Brandeis, "and the judicial review so provided is adequate, Congress had power to vest exclusive jurisdiction in the board and the Circuit Court of Appeals."

Noting the contention of the appellant that the board lacked power over it because it is not engaged in interstate or foreign commerce, Brandeis said:

"Obviously, the rule requiring exhaustion of the administrative remedy cannot be circumvented by asserting that the charge on which the complaint rests is groundless and that the mere holding of the prescribed administrative hearing would result in irreparable damage. Law suits also often prove to have been groundless; but no way has been discovered of relieving a defendant from the necessity of a trial to establish the fact."

The unanimous decision was based on five points:

1. That there was no claim by the corporation that the statutory provisions and the rules of procedure prescribed for such hearings are illegal.

2. That Congress legally was entitled to vest in the board exclusive power to prevent any person from engaging in any unfair practice affecting commerce.

3. The award of enjoining powers to Federal Courts in Labor Board action would substitute the District Courts for the Board as the tribunal to hear and determine what Congress declared the board exclusively should hear and determine.

4. That the Circuit Court of Appeals should have reversed the decrees for a preliminary injunction.

5. That the Circuit Court of Appeals should have reversed the decrees for a preliminary injunction and directed dismissal of the bill.

Answering the Stolberg Lies

The Communist Policy in the Trade Unions AGAINST 'WILDCAT' STRIKES

By Alan Max
ARTICLE III

(This is the third of a series of articles on the Communist Party policy in the trade unions answering the falsehoods of Benjamin Stolberg in his articles in the Scripps-Howard press.)

The charge that the Communists have an "irresponsible" strike policy runs throughout the recent Stolberg articles in the Scripps-Howard press. Upon investigation, it will be found that those who make such charges generally have one or all of the following motives:

To discredit all strikes.

To hide the responsibility of the open-shoppers in causing strikes, especially where they deliberately provoke them.

To shield the criminal "strike" policy of such elements as the Trotskyites and Lovestoneites.

To drive a wedge between the Communists and other progressive forces.

At the Eighth Convention of the Communist Party Earl Browder, general secretary of the Party, explained clearly the Communist attitude toward strikes.

"When American workers go on strike," Browder declared, "it is not because Communists are stirring up trouble, but because in those places the forces of big business are denying these workers the right to organize and bargain collectively and denying it by force and violence. Workers do not lightly go on strike. A strike is a difficult struggle, requiring heavy sacrifices. To strike is a weapon of the last resort, to which the workers turn only when the capitalists have blocked every other road of redress for their grievances. And when strikes occur—and when bloodshed takes place in connection with them, that is not the result of Communist policies or Communist activities. That is the work of the reactionary capitalists and their agents who are directly responsible for the strike and for troubles that arise out of the strikes. It is the Morgan-duPont gang, the backers of Landon, that are preparing and provoking violence and bloodshed to stop the organization of the steel and auto industries and other basic industries of this country.

"It is these capitalists who are storing up arms and ammunition inside their plants against the workers to

(Continued on page 6)

Chinese Women Appeal to Americans to Boycott Japan Goods

Model Youth Congress which has just ended a three-day session here represented more than one million of the state's youth. Delegates heard Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Newbold Morris of the City Council. Photo (above) shows Mrs. Roosevelt and Morris (right), with William B. Hinkley, national chairman of the National Youth Congress. Other photos show typical delegates and a Japanese boycott display in the meeting hall.

Three From U.S. Talk At Hankow Reception

Federation of Chinese Women's Organizations Appeals to American Women to Send Medical Aid to China and Boycott Nippon Goods

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

HANKOW, Jan. 31.—An appeal of the women of the world, and particularly of the United States, to boycott Japanese goods to aid the heroic women of China was broadcast here Saturday at a big reception of Chinese women's organizations.

Three Americans, United States Ambassador Nelson T. Johnson, Anna Louise Strong and Agnes Smedley, were among the speakers.

The appeal to American women to strengthen the still weak boycott of Japan-made goods, issued in the name of the Federation of Chinese Women's organizations, ends with this plea:

"The money which you pay for Japanese toys for your children is used by the Japanese to buy bullets with which our children are murdered.

"We hope that women throughout the world will help us. A small sacrifice in helping is to help peace throughout the world."

ASK MEDICAL AID

"Extend the campaign of aid and contributions for wounded soldiers and homeless refugees in your country," the manifesto urges. "We are especially lacking in medical requirements.

"Insist that your governments give material aid to China, which is fighting back.

"Send more volunteer-specialists, and organize committees to investigate the situation in China.

"Insist on an economic boycott of Japan, on refusal to grant credits to Japan, on an embargo on sale of arms and war materials to Japan."

TELL BRUTALITY

Lu Chin-yan, representative of the patriotic organizations of North China, gave a searing depiction of the cruelties inflicted upon Chinese women in the districts occupied by the invader.

"The brutality of the Japanese is particularly unbearable for Chinese women," he declared. "In the districts occupied by the Japanese, women who do not escape are herded by the Japanese to barracks where, after they are ridiculed and raped, they are massacred.

"Even 50- and 60-year-old women are not spared.

"In Nanking the Japanese soldiers raped and murdered about 2,000 women. In Tsinchung, Hopei province, Japanese soldiers raped and murdered about 30 women.

"In reply to the scornful treatment of the Japanese militarists, the entire Chinese population is arming itself and setting up guerrilla units in the rear of the Japanese army. Women are displaying exceptional activity in these partisan units."

Negro Newspaper Greets Letter by James Ford

Publisher of Afro-Amercian Glad to Get Communist Leader's Letter Criticizing Stand for Japanese Invasion in China

Carl Murphy, president of the Baltimore Afro-American, leading Negro weekly, in a letter to James W. Ford greeted the Negro Communist leader's letter to the Baltimore Afro-American, criticizing a pro-Japanese editorial appearing in the Negro publication several weeks ago. The editorial was entitled the "Case for Japan."

Ford pointedly refuted the Afro-American's editorial assertion that Japan, in her invasion of China, was fighting for the colored races, showing the Japanese link to Hitler and Mussolini, both sworn foes of the Negro people. Ford's letter was printed in the Daily Worker Jan. 22.

The text of Mr. Murphy's letter follows:

"Thanks for your kind letter on 'Case for Japan.'

"Especially do I wish to commend you on your *argumentum ad rem.*

"We disagree about a matter and you think I am making a tragic error, but with utmost good temper you muster all the arguments your side affords and bid me look at them. I like that because you haven't called me names and predicted I will end in perdition.

"May your tribe increase. I hope our editor can print most of your letter and discuss it thoroughly.

"You have honored us with your letter.

"Very truly yours,

"THE AFRO-AMERICAN COMPANY,

"(Signed) CARL MURPHY, President."

U.S. Accepts Tokio Apology For Slapping

Quick Japan Response Seen Due to U. S. Stern Position

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (UP).—Japan's apology for the slapping of Acting American Consul John M. Allison at Nanking by a Japanese soldier was accepted by the State Department today as satisfactory and the incident was considered closed.

The Tokio government conveyed "profound regrets" and promised a thorough investigation and appropriate punishment of the offending soldier.

Allison was slapped Jan. 26 while he and Charles Riggs, member of the faculty of Nanking (American) University, were investigating mistreatment of a Chinese woman who was kidnaped from university property. On instructions from Secretary of State Cordell Hull, Joseph Grew, American Ambassador to Tokio, lodged a strenuous protest and demanded satisfaction within 24 hours.

The apology was tendered last night by the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kensuke Horinouchi. Grew cabled it to Hull at once and added that he had been informed the commanding officer and 20 men of the unit to which the offending soldier was attached had been arrested and would be courtmartialed.

Grew made oral representations to the Japanese foreign office Saturday. He recited events which led up to the slapping and said the American government "expects to receive a suitable expression of regret" and assurances that the offenders would be punished.

Hull said that Grew later conferred with Horinouchi and emphasized that the United States expected prompt compliance with its request and that he would remain at home all day Sunday, Jan. 30, "in the hope of receiving an immediate answer."

Grew said that Horinouchi summoned him at 10 P.M. and in the name of the Japanese government expressed profound regret and gave assurances that after strict investigation adequate punitive measures would be taken.

It was almost unprecedented for the State Department to demand such quick redress. It sharply reemphasized the stern position Hull took after Japanese planes bombed and sank the U. S. gunboat Panay.

He declined to take official cognizance of a formal foreign office statement that Allison's accusations were open to question and in making public Allison's version said the department has implicit faith in his veracity.

China Defense Of Shanghai Is Celebrated

Scores Arrested as China Masses Parade Against Japan Aggressors

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

HANKOW, Jan. 31.—Hundreds of thousands of Chinese who are giving their all in this ancient land's valiant fight for independence trooped to parades and mass meetings Saturday to celebrate the sixth anniversary of the beginning of the defense of Shanghai against a Japanese invasion in 1932.

The International Settlement and the French Concession in Shanghai, where Japanese military control does not extend, were bedecked with bright fluttering Chinese national flags.

The standard of the Chinese Republic appeared on every single Chinese school, shop and factory in Shanghai outside the reach of the Japanese military.

CHINESE ARRESTED

Though Japanese military patrols arrested scores of Chinese in the days preceding the celebrations, the day was marked by the explosion of four bombs in various parts of Shanghai.

One bomb was thrown into the home of the Japanese consul-general, another into a Japanese police station, and another into the censorship bureau of the Japanese puppet "government."

Another bomb exploded in front of the home of a Chinese traitor serving the Japanese.

A few days before, two Chinese girls gave their lives in exchange for the lives of many times their number of Japanese troops. They hurled several hand grenades into a column of 300 Japanese soldiers, killing and wounding more than a score.

The girls were slain on the spot by the Japanese.

In Hankow, where many of the departments of the national government are temporarily located, patriotic plays and movies were shown in theaters and movie houses.

Franco Sets Up State Patterned After Nazis'

New Decree Names Chief of State as Supreme Head of Government—No Parliament Provided in Setup—Modeled After Mussolini

BURGOS, Spain, Jan. 31 (UP).—General Francisco Franco of the Spanish fascists in a decree tonight regulating the political structure of his regime, established himself as dictator in the fashion of Premier Benito Mussolini and Reich Chancellor Adolf Hitler.

The decree, establishing Franco as "chief of state," was written by him in the first person and was dated "Burgos, Jan. 30, 1938, in the second year of the triumph."

Thus Franco, who for more than 18 months has pitted his armies against the Spanish Government, followed the style of Mussolini, who dates his documents from the time of fascist accession to power.

NO PARLIAMENT

Franco's law, which is expected to result in his appointment of new ministers immediately, establishes the office of a president "to remain tied to the chief of state" but throughout the text the term "chief of state" was employed to describe the executive head of the regime.

It provides that "the ministers in session with the chief of state shall constitute the government of the nation" and that "the ministers, before taking over their posts, shall give an oath of fidelity to the chief of state and the Nationalist [fascist] regime."

There will be no parliament—or Cortes, as the Spaniards know it—and the cabinet will be handpicked and dominated by Franco, who will be supreme head of the army.

MONARCHY NOT MENTIONED

Under him, however, in administrative control of the armed forces will be a minister of national defense, it was understood, with separate army, navy and air departments under the defense minister.

Nowhere in the new law was there any mention of an eventual restoration of the monarchy.

The monarchist groups fighting in Franco's armies—Carlists and Requetes—demand placing of Prince Xavier of Bourbon-Parma or the Infante Juan, younger son of Alfonso XIII, on the throne. The Phalangistes—Spanish fascists—want no king.

Franco is expected to appoint such other cabinet ministers as foreign affairs, justice, public order, interior, finance, commerce, agriculture, national education and public works.

Franco will have supreme legislative power and will, himself, personally issue decrees in matters of ordinary governmental functions. In cases affecting the structure of the state, decrees will be issued after deliberation by the government as a whole at the instance of the cabinet minister concerned.

Mexico Parley Seen Move for People's Front

Workers Greet Cardenas Call to Convert P.N.R. Into People's Party

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 31.—In accordance with the announcement of President Cardenas to convert the National Revolutionary Party (P.N.R.) into "the Party of Workers, Peasants and Soldiers," the National Executive Committee of the P.N.R. is now calling a general national assembly to take place here, at the Palace of Fine Arts, March 30.

In the official call, the Executive Committee declares: "It is evident that the present government of Mexico has since its beginning pursued a frank and open proletarian tendency in social matters not only administratively but also in its attitude towards the relations of workers and employers, as well as in regard to the ownership and cultivation of the soil. . . . The National Revolutionary Party, as an integral part of the present regime, has always tried to coordinate its actions with governmental policies."

Pointing to the rigid statutes of the P.N.R. "which in practice have often been an obstacle to closest cooperation," the call states that "the National Executive Committee believes that there is great necessity for a radical transformation of the party to obtain the completest identification with the government as well as with the masses of working people of the country."

Delegates from all the trade unions and peasant organizations, as well as delegates from the formations of the armed forces will join with the regular delegates of the old P.N.R. to transform the party, on March 30, into a real people's party, into the party of the Mexican People's Front. They will be called upon to adopt the principles, constitution and statutes of the new party.

In a statement to the press, Lombardo Toledano, general secretary of the Mexican Confederation of Workers, announced the great satisfaction of his organization with the call issued by the P.N.R. Executive Committee.

Hathaway Talks on Town Hall Program Thursday

Daily Worker Editor and Four Other Speakers to Discuss 'What Does Democracy Mean?'—Program to Be Broadcast Through Nation

Clarence Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, will be one of five speakers in a radio panel discussion entitled "What Does Democracy Mean?" at America's Town Meeting of the Air, Thursday, Feb. 3, from 9:30 to 10:30 P.M. E.S.T.

The discussion will be broadcast over a nation-wide hookup of the Blue Network, National Broadcasting Company. The broadcast will be heard in New York over Station WJZ.

Other participants in the panel discussion are Salvadore de Madariaga, Dr. Ruth Alexander, author of "The Case for Capitalism," Max Lerner, editor of the Nation, and Isaac Don Levine.

The entire discussion will be conducted in an informal manner with no prepared speeches scheduled. The major portion of the Town Meeting broadcast will be devoted to questions from the audience, after a brief presentation of views by the speakers.

It is estimated that upwards of three million listeners, one of the largest radio audiences on record, tune in weekly on America's Town Meeting of the Air, which is presided over by Moderator George V. Denny, director of the League for Political Education, under whose auspices the broadcasts are arranged.

The entire proceedings of the broadcast will be published by the Columbia University Press in the magazine "America's Town Meeting of the Air." Copies may be obtained on request from Town Hall of the Air, 123 W. 43rd St., N.Y.C.

FSU Sponsors Forum on U.S. Foreign Policy

A debate on American foreign policy in the present Far Eastern situation will be held Thursday evening at the Hotel Center, 108 W. 43rd St.

George Soule, editor of the New Republic, will argue that strict neutrality is the policy the United States should carry out, while Professor John L. Childs of Teachers College, Columbia University, will champion the policy of collective security. Dr. Corliss Lamont, author of various works on problems of philosophy, will be chairman.

Sponsors of the debate are the American Friends of the Soviet Union. Tickets at 40 cents may be obtained directly at their office, or at the Workers Book Shop, 50 E. 13th St.

Princess Juliana Gives Birth to Baby Girl

SOESTDYK, The Netherlands, Jan. 31 (UP).—Crown Princess Juliana gave birth today to a daughter who, like Princess Elizabeth of Britain, is destined one day to be queen of an empire unless a boy is born to her parents.

Call Protest At Rumania Consulate

Demonstration Planned This Saturday Morning at 1819 Broadway

Thousands of progressive New Yorkers will register their protest against the fascist barbarism of the government of Rumanian Premier Octavian Goga with a demonstration Saturday, Feb. 5 at 11:30 A.M. in front of the Rumanian Consulate, 1819 Broadway (near 59th St.).

The call for the demonstration was issued by the N. Y. State Committee of the Communist Party.

In the State Committee statement all religions were urged to join with every lover of democracy, liberty and freedom in the Rumanian Consulate demonstration on Saturday morning to register their protest against pogroms, anti-Semitism, discrimination and the rapid preparations on the part of the Goga government for carrying out Hitler's program of military aggression.

The call was signed by Chas. Krumbein, N. Y. state secretary and I. Amter, State Organizer, on behalf of the New York State Committee.

U. S. to Withdraw Two Marine Units From Shanghai

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (UP).—The Navy Department today announced that two units of marines consisting of 1,400 enlisted men and 85 officers will be withdrawn Feb. 18 from Shanghai, where they have been on temporary duty.

The Navy Department said the two units, composed of the Brigade Headquarters unit of the Second Marine Brigade and the Sixth Regiment of Marines are "no longer needed there."

The units will sail aboard the navy transport Chaumont for Honolulu. About 1,000 enlisted men and 60 officers of the Fourth Regiment will remain at Shanghai where they have been stationed since 1927. The regiment is commanded by Col. C. F. B. Price.

The units ordered withdrawn sailed from San Diego to Shanghai Aug. 17, 1937 to reinforce the Fourth Regiment. The Second Marine Brigade is commanded by Brig. Gen. John C. Beaumont, the Sixth Marine Regiment is under the command of Col. T. S. Clarke.

Asks Change in French Plans for Navy Building

PARIS, Jan. 31 (UP).—France must urgently plan new naval construction, as the situation has changed drastically since the current plans were made in the course of the past year, William Bertrand, Naval Minister, told the press today.

Loyalists Win Victories in Fight To Feed War Refugees and Soldiers

By Joseph North

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

BARCELONA, Jan. 31.—Second only to the events about Teruel are the Loyalists' conquests in the economic field.

Since I wrote on this question last, definite achievements are visible. For example, the food situation is much improved in Catalonia. Considering that there are 3,000,000 war refugees here, one can see how considerable a victory this is.

Food supplies are more plentiful. You can see it in the market and in the restaurants. Markets are jammed with housewives buying greens, vegetables, meats, for wages are up 60 per cent over pre-war days, even though the cost of living has increased 30 per cent due to the war.

BIG DINING ROOMS

Many of the large war industries are building vast dining rooms for their workers. Cooperatives are thriving. Already more than 40 per cent of the Catalonian consumers belong to them. Two distributions per month of foodstuffs in considerable quantity is the average.

You find more bread, meat, bacon, codfish, potatoes, rice, beans, lentils, coffee, oil and charcoal.

Milk from abroad is needed for the children and pregnant mothers. This must be imported, as must most foodstuffs today except rice, potatoes and oil, which are plentiful in Loyalist Spain.

As I said before, there is no question of famine here. There is a shortage of the foodstuffs which must be imported. The high rate of exchange causes the government to take a loss on imports of foodstuffs.

FOOD COMMITTEE

Prices, however, will be controlled and merciless war waged on speculators. It will be recalled that on Jan. 9 the National Committee of Food Supplies was organized with representatives from all sections of Spain and Catalonia, including the unions and cooperatives. This is now a national government body.

Another important economic advance for Catalonia was the Catalonian industrial and commercial credits fund. This was created by Catalonia to aid enterprises run by workers. The fund will concentrate all powers obtained by the enterprises collectivized under the decree of Oct. 24, 1936, and will facilitate credits to the enterprises.

Joan Comorera, councillor for economy in the Catalonian generalidad, called the creation of this fund a great political and economic success.

President Luis Companys declared together with the Government of the Republic: "We are doing great things and to this work Catalonia has brought all its good will and its energy."

The above does not mean that the people are not pinched by privation. They are. They have pulled their belts in, but they are far from starvation.

Wars always cause food scarcity, but the Loyalists are going about the solution of the problem in an efficient manner.

The Communist Party yesterday urged a specific program of common action by the U. G. T. and the C. N. T., the two great trade union federations, with the Government to improve further the functioning of the war industries, to increase the food supply and to better the living conditions of the people.

All this goes on in a rearguard which Franco showers with bombs daily. It proves for the thousandth time what nonsense his talk is of demoralization in the land of the "rojos"—the "Reds."

This People's Front democracy is meeting and overcoming all obstacles.

Dates in the Life of Lenin

Lenin's Activity in Period Preceding Socialist Revolution

The Daily Worker publishes herewith the seventh installment in a series of important dates in the life of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin.

Oct. 12, 1917

Lenin in an article: "The Crisis Has Ripened," comes forward with an appeal for an immediate armed uprising, because the fate of the whole international workers' revolution, the fate of Socialism, depends on this. This whole article was directed against Trotsky, who during this period spoke at the meeting of the Petrograd Soviet and at the fraction of the Democratic Convention with the proposal not to act, not to start an armed uprising and to postpone the final decision on the question of power, until the Congress of Soviets. Jabbering on the postponement of the uprising, Trotsky exposed the cards to the enemy and attempted to demobilize the masses who were rushing to battle. Lenin points out the treachery of this proposal of postponement and wrote: "To wait for the Congress of Soviets would be utter idiocy, for it would mean losing weeks at a time, when weeks and even days decide everything. It would mean faintheartedly renouncing the seizure of power. . . ."

Oct. 16, 1917

Lenin writes a letter to the Central Committee, the Moscow Committee, the Petrograd Committee, and to Bolsheviks members of the Petrograd and Moscow Soviets, with the call to immediately take power.

Oct. 22, 1917

The Central Committee gives its agreement that Lenin come back to Petrograd and workers take Lenin on a locomotive from Vyborg to Petrograd where he takes abode at a secret apartment.

Oct. 23, 1917

The Central Committee adopts Lenin's resolution on the armed uprising.

Oct. 29, 1917

Lenin writes the "Letter to Comrades" in which he gives crushing criticism of the shameful position of Zinoviev and Kamenev against the uprising.

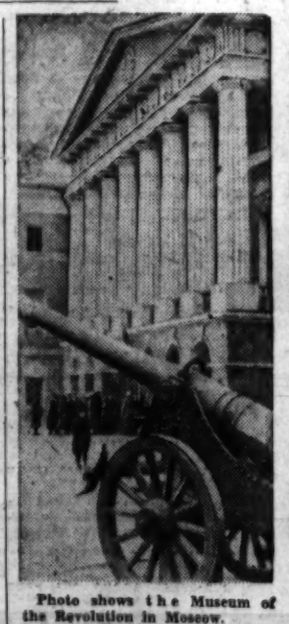


Photo shows the Museum of the Revolution in Moscow.

Oct. 31, 1917

Lenin writes a "Letter to Members of the Party" on the strike-breaking and betrayal of Kamenev and Zinoviev who came out in the non-Party press against the decision of the Central Committee on the armed uprising and who treacherously betrayed to the enemies the date of the uprising.

Nov. 1, 1917

Lenin writes a letter to the Central Committee with the demand for the expulsion of Kamenev and Zinoviev from the Party.

Nov. 6, 1917

Lenin demands an immediate armed action, in the evening he comes to Smolny and takes up direct leadership of the uprising.

Nov. 7, 1917

The whole day Lenin directs the work of the Military-Revolutionary Committee of the Petrograd Soviet for the carrying out of the armed uprising. Lenin writes an appeal "To the Citizens of Russia" on the transfer of power to the Soviets, and makes a report on the tasks of Soviet power at a meeting of the Petrograd Soviet.

Altoona Crippled as Penn R.R. Lays Off Its Employes in City

Company Alibis Layoffs of Over 9,000 in Altoona to Refusal of Interstate Commission to Grant Them Freight Increases

(Special to the Daily Worker)

ALTOONA, Pa., Jan. 31.—This industrial city of 90,000 people is experiencing its first sitdown strike—the sitdown strike of the management of the Pennsylvania Railroad which employs most of Altoona's wage earners in the huge Altoona Works of the P.R.R.

On Jan. 27, every employe of the railroad received a layoff slip, effective for the entire month of February. Previously the men had been assured five days' work during the coming month. An estimated 9,000 workers are idle with the economic life of the town crippled by the layoffs.

The tip-off on the managemen's shutting down the four manufacturing and repair units of the shops which maintained work schedules throughout the depression, comes from a statement by J. F. Deasey, operating vice-president of the railroad:

"The whole matter rests with the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington. If they give us an increase in freight rates we'll put the men back to work." At the same time, M. W. Clement, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, speaking at the directors' meeting of the Association of American Railroads in Pittsburgh, reported an increase in carloadings during January.

PRESS IN LEAGUE WITH R.R.

The local press cooperates closely with the P.R.R. management. The Altoona Mirror suggests editorially:

"If every shopman who received a notice not to report for work in February were to send his notice, together with a personal note, to members of the Interstate Commerce Commission in Washington, D. C., it might remind these gentlemen that every day's delay on their part is a day's additional hardship to hard-working, deserving railroad employees and their families."

The new layoffs come after the dismissal and furloughing of 2,500 young employees and apprentices who had been hired during the past year.

The railroad shops are the main industry in Altoona and the layoffs have forced down the wages of retail store employees with a possibility of many of these businesses being closed down.

Green Rejects Cleric's Bid On Labor Unity

Claims Agreement Already Reached—Cites Dubinsky Talk

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 31.—Informed that Father Francis J. Haas, former member of the National Labor Relations Board, has proposed a procedure that may renew unity negotiations, William Green, president of the A. F. of L., today declared outright opposition to the move.

Holding to his claim that the recent negotiations at Washington between the CIO and A. F. of L. brought an agreement which was "vetoed by Lewis," Green insisted that that so-called agreement be carried out. He based his contention that "one man" rejected the agreement, on the assertions of David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers who blamed Lewis for the collapse of the negotiations.

Green ignored the fact that all CIO unions had expressed full approval of the CIO stand at the negotiations, but for Dubinsky's reservations.

"IMPRACTICAL," HE SAY

"We have a high regard for Father Haas," Green said. "But in reference to his plan, in my opinion it is impractical. We are waiting for the CIO to carry out the agreement which was established honorably but vetoed. This fact was established by David Dubinsky."

The peace plan of Father Haas was reported to provide a cessation of attempts by each side to blame each other for collapse of peace negotiations; listing of the concessions that each is willing to make; agreement upon a new discussion to continue until a truce has been arranged.

Green also disclosed today that he conferred with James F. Dewey, Federal Labor Conciliator who is here representing Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, in new efforts to bring unity between the C.I.O. and A. F. of L.

Jersey Citizens Get CLU Booklet On Hague Bans

To score the attitude of Jersey City officials to civil rights, the American Civil Liberties Union yesterday sent out to many New Jersey citizens a 32-page pamphlet entitled "Civil Rights vs. Mayor Hague" containing extracts from a recent injunction hearing in the Federal Court at Newark, N. J., "convicting the officials of lawlessness out of their own mouths."

The pamphlet consists of extracts from a record of 550 pages of the hearings before Judge William J. Clark in the Federal District Court at Newark last March, on an application by the A.C.L.U. and the Boot & Shoe Workers Union for an injunction against police interference with picketing and other civil rights.

Photo Engravers On Strike, Tie Up All City Shops

A strike of 1,600 photo engravers in all commercial shops of Greater New York went into effect at midnight, following an overwhelming vote for a strike at a membership meeting of Local 1, Photo Engravers International Union, at Stuyvesant High School late Sunday night. The vote to strike was 1,224 against 224.

The strike climaxed weeks of negotiations upon the union's demand for a reduction of day hours to 35 a week and night hours to 33¾ a week without reduction of the scale for the present 36-hour week.

Late last night the Photo Engravers Board of Trade, representing two-thirds of the employers, was still in session. Meanwhile a number of independent employers were reported settling. Newspaper shops are not involved in the strike action.

The strike vote which came as a surprise to employers followed sanction for the strike voted by the Executive Council of the International. Matthew Woll, first vice-president of the International, was at Miami, Fla., when the strike vote broke the dragged-out negotiations.

One of the most serious grievances of the workers is the shift to night work in the industry which they hope to limit by cutting hours. The industry is almost entirely organized.

Office Workers In Steel Plant Get Pay Cut

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 31 (UP).—Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation's "white collar" workers, including executives, will take one-sixth time off, effective tomorrow, with a corresponding salary reduction as part of a share-the-work program, the company announced today.

Approximately 1,200 office workers were affected by the 16 2/3 per cent cut in working time and salary.

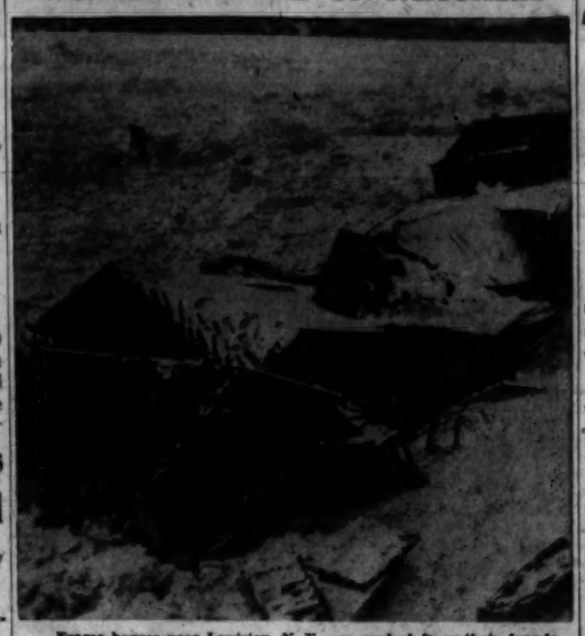
Last week United States Steel placed its 23,000 "white collar" workers on a five-day week, instead of a five and a half day week, with a 9 per cent salary cut.

Plan Dance in Italian Section of Buffalo

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 31.—A social and dance in the midst of the Italian section of Buffalo will be held Saturday at 8:30 P.M. by the West Side Anti-Fascist Committee, at its headquarters at 512 Busti Ave., near Jersey St.

The committee conducts regular social and educational activity for the Italian working people

WINTER'S HAND ON NIAGARA



Frame houses near Lewiston, N. Y., are pushed from their foundations as the ice jam which destroyed the famous Falls Bridge across the Gorge, moves down the river toward Lake Ontario. The mass of ice in the river was the largest in the memory of riverside dwellers.

Relief Fund Fails to Cover Rise in Needy

Mayor LaGuardia Asks Increase in State's Contribution to Aid of Unemployed—Butler Cites Increase in Cases

The Board of Estimate yesterday, on motion of Mayor LaGuardia, yesterday set the city's unemployment relief appropriation for the month of February at $10,006,750.

The figure voted by the Board was only $1,500 larger than that expended for relief during January and the money, according to Edmund Borgia Butler, chairman of the Public Welfare Advisory Committee, will have to take care of increasing relief case loads.

In making the motion for this month's appropriation, the Mayor warned that unless the city is able to recoup $12,000,000 a year of state aid lost, the municipality will not be able to carry over the entire year its share of relief.

"The state will have to increase its contribution," the Mayor said.

Butler, who sat in the Board's meeting in advisory capacity, told reporters that the average case load for December was 160,883. This jumped to 167,500 during January, he said, and he estimated the February load would be approximately 174,100 relief cases.

He explained that last year the case loads constantly desended until July when a slash in WPA threw more persons on the city rolls. Since July last year, Butler said, the case loads of unemployed workers have continued to rise.

Group to See FDR on WPA Quota in State

New York Representatives to Be on Delegation for More Projects

With 10,000 new WPA jobs for New York regarded insufficient, plans were anncunced yesterday for a trade union delegation jointly with New York representatives to see President Roosevelt next Monday in regard to getting more projects for the state.

The delegation will include representatives of unions and the Workers Alliance which are part of the Trade Union Conference on Unemployment and WPA. Sam Weisman, executive secretary of the Workers Alliance of Greater New York, announced.

"Mayor LaGuardia has told the Senate Committee last week that there are at least 100,000 employables on this city's welfare rolls. With unemployment increasing rapidly WPA should be extended by at least 100,000 in New York," Weisman said.

"We believe that Mayor LaGuardia is right but his proposal should not remain on paper," Weisman added. "The 10,000 new WPA jobs announced Saturday would take off only 10 per cent of the employables on relief rolls."

10,000 A CONCESSION

Weisman said that in view of the earlier refusal of WPA officials to give New York any part at all of the 350,000 new WPA jobs added nationally, the 10,000 does represent a concession.

John L. Lewis, head of the CIO, communicated his regrets to the Trade Union Committee arranging the parade on Wall St. Feb. 19 to which he was invited to be the principal speaker.

In a letter to Oscar Fuss, secretary of the Committee, Lewis' secretary, Ralph Hetzel, Jr., wrote: "He asked me to tell you that he appreciates the importance of this demonstration, but engagements which he cannot break have already been made for that date."

The Trade Union Committee issued a call to all its 65 affiliates for a conference Saturday at 2 P.M. at Manhattan High School, 22nd St. and Lexington Ave. The conference will consider a four-point program related to the relief needs of union members.

2 Negroes Killed by Car Driven by Brewery Head on Sunrise Hway.

FREEPORT, N. Y., Jan. 31 (UP).—Mae Dell Casey, 22, of 146 East Sunrise Highway, was killed today and Pauline Bebens, 22, of 122 Helen Ave., suffered a skull fracture when they were struck by an automobile as they were crossing Sunrise Highway at Columbus Ave. Both were Negroes.

Police said the car which hit them was driven by Francis X. Graser, 60, of Lindenhurst, N. Y., Vice-President of the Lindenhurst Brewing Co. Police said the accident was unavoidable. No charges were made against Graser.

7 to 10% of People Syphilitic, Medical Ass'n. Head Says

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 31 (UP).—Estimates indicate there may be from 300,000 to 500,000 new cases of syphilis in the United States each year, Dr. Morris Fishbein, editor of the Journal of the American Medical Association, told the city-wide forum last night.

From 7 to 10 per cent of our people have the disease, he said, despite available knowledge with which it should be possible to stamp it out entirely.

"It is now generally well known that 3 per cent of cases of syphilis were acquired before those infected were 15 years old, 24 per cent between the ages of 15 and 20, and 31 per cent between the ages of 20 and 30," he said.

Condolence

The comrades of Branch 11B, Section 24 of the Communist Party extend our sincere condolence to Comrade Sam Tagel at the sudden death of his mother. We know you will forget your sorrow in the struggle for the liberation of the working class.

Seamen Arrested for Defying Hague Ban Win New Trial

ILD Wins Writ of Error from N. J. Court for 3 Serving 14 to 15 Years for Defying Picket Ban During Maritime Strike

By Art Shields
(Special to the Daily Worker)

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 31.—A writ of error from the New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals brought new hope to the three union seamen, serving 14 to 15 years in state's prison because they defied Boss Frank Hague's no picketing orders last winter during the national maritime strike.

The writ of error, obtained by Attorney Solomon Golat, representative of the International Labor Defense, brings the seamen's demand for a new trial before the Supreme Court of New Jersey.

Donald N. Brown, Anthony Panchella and Edward M. Woodward, the three marine strikers, were convicted on flimsy charges of assaulting and robbing a scab Jan. 1, 1937, and given the extraordinary term of 14 to 15 years by Judge Robert Kinkead, a Hague henchman, in the Court of Quarter Sessions in Jersey City March 16.

Soon after this Kinkead praised the anti-picketing order of the boss in an eulogistic speech at the Hotel Astor, New York, saying: "Mayor Hague has earned the thanks of the law-abiding citizen, not only of his own state, but indeed of the entire nation, by his unfaltering determination."

Brown, Panchella and Woodward say they were framed for their labor activities, and the record of the trial before Judge Kinkead indicates the truth of their statement.

All three men are Californians, who struck against the Dollar Steamship Line after finishing a round the world cruise on the S. S. President Polk in December, 1936.

When the big ship docked in Hoboken, N. J., one of Hague's Hudson County towns, the steamship company refused to pay off the men till federal authorities intervened.

When they joined the national maritime strike the Hoboken police, whom Mayor Hague of Jersey City controls, forbade them to picket. But labor came first with these three seamen, who had all been union men for years. And while walking the streets they fell foul of a scab herder, named Schwartz, who asked them to ship out as scabs on a "Sea Train" job.

In the scuffle that followed the scab herder's old lumberjack shirt came off in Panchella's hands. It was still in the seaman's hands when police grabbed him soon after.

There was no other material evidence to justify the charge of assault and robbery and the amazing sentence of 14 to 15 years that Hague's court handed out.

But this was a labor case, so Hague's prosecutors built up the charges. "Assault" carries a maximum sentence of only three years. In order to give the three strikers terms of 14 to 15 years, the police built up the robbery charges.

Scab Herder Schwartz said the lumberjack shirt was worth $2.40. And he said that he had $1.80 in one pocket and $20 in another, which he didn't get back. The $20 was never found. Panchella said he never saw it, and it is unlikely that the scab, who admitted he had not worked for six months had $20 in cash on his person. The $1.80, says Panchella, was his own money, and he was able to describe it in detail as a dollar bill, a 50-cent piece and three dimes.

A terrible third degree followed. Jersey courts don't sentence men to the lash, like the courts in Delaware. Hague's thugs do the beating first.

Hague's cops half killed Panchella in the Hoboken police station. His face was bruised, his eyes blackened, his nose cut and his ribs and insides ached like mad as he appeared in police court at the preliminary hearing, Jan. 5, 1937.

"I can't tell you any more. Do you want them to murder me? I am still in jail and I want to get out alive," he told his lawyers.

But at the jury trial in March he spoke out boldly, and Pages 131-132 of the trial record tell the story of Hague's third degree.

"Officer Sheehy hit me a belt on the nose in the police station and knocked me down and broke my lower set of false teeth," he testified.

"Did he hit you before you went to the police station?" asked his counsel.

"Yes, sir," Panchella replied, "he hit me a dirty sock in the back of the head with his club and I have been getting treatment for it."

"How soon after your arrest were you beaten up at the police station?" the I. L. D. asked.

"Well, that night, when I was thrown into the police station, they took me into a cell," Panchella replied. . . . "I was there all alone. . . . The police officers walked in. . . . They beat me in the police station cellar and they kicked me and they had me all bruised up and my eyes were all closed up. . . . They had me down; they beat me unmercifully. . . . I was kicked in the ribs and outside here (illustrating). . . . I was struck in the head."

A year later Panchella is awaiting an operation on his broken nose.

The writ of error is partially based on Judge Kinkead's charge to the jury. The indictment accused Sailors Brown and Woodward of robbery also. But no robbery evidence was offered against them. They could not therefore be convicted as robbers under the terms of the indictment. So Kinkead told the jury they could be convicted as aiders and abettors of robbery.

The judge's departure from the terms of the indictment on which the trial was based was a serious judicial error, the I.L.D. charges.

If the I.L.D. wrests the three labor prisoners from Trenton state's prison they'll take their places with the maritime unions again. All send their thanks to the I.L.D., to the Pacific Coast marine unions and the National Maritime Union for their support.

All are West Coast men and members of the Marine Firemen's Union of the Pacific. Panchelly and Brown are married. Panchelly, a marine oiler, works in the prison paint shop. Brown, a marine water tender, works in the prison library and Woodward works in another prison department.

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SCHOOL REGISTRATION

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Harlem Protest Rally Tomorrow to Spur Anti-Lynch Bill Fight

Communist Party Demonstration to Wage Struggle for United Opposition Against Defeat of Bill, Amter Calls for Full Attendance

(Daily Worker Harlem Bureau)

A city-wide demonstration in support of the fight to pass the anti-lynching bill and to build united opposition to all efforts to bury the measure in the Senate, will take place in Harlem tomorrow afternoon at 5 o'clock, it was announced yesterday.

The demonstration will be held at the northeast corner of 7th Ave. and W. 125th St., under the joint auspices of the Harlem Division and the New York County Committee of the Communist Party.

A. W Berry, Negro member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and Upper Harlem Section Organizer; George Blake, organizational director of the Division; W. Crim, prominent Harlem Negro Communist, will be among the speakers at the demonstration. Audley Moore, chairman of the Woman's Commission of the Upper Harlem Section, will be chairman.

In making the announcement, Berry stated that "participants in the demonstration will come from the Bronx, Brooklyn, and other boroughs of Greater New York."

REACTION UNITED ON BILL

"The defeat of efforts to limit the debate on the anti-lynching bill shows a united front between the stooges of monopoly who refuse to employ Negro workers on public utilities and the Southern landlords who organize lynch mobs against the Negro people in the South. This is a united front which is a menace to the American people as a whole," Berry stated.

I. Amter District Organizer of the New York Communist Party, yesterday urged "all Communists and progressive workers to put in full attendance at the demonstration at 5 P.M." Every voice must be raised so that this progressive and vitally important social bill will become the law of the land, he stated.

Chinese Hurl Japanese Back At Two Fronts

Take Many Positions As Guerrilla War Stalls Japanese Offensive

(Continued from Page 1)

cut down by withering machine-gun fire or felled in hand-to-hand combat.

The Peiping - Hankow railroad front, further eastward near the north-south frontier between Hopei and Shansi provinces, has been quiet, with only Chinese guerrilla forces active.

This had previously been the main arena of Japanese successes, but since the upsurge of partisan warfare in neighboring Shansi and in Hopei proper, as well as renewed Chinese attacks on other fronts, the Japanese have made no advance, and have even withdrawn troops from advance positions.

Last Saturday the city of Wukiang, on the North bank of Yangtze River 30 miles above Nanking, was recaptured by the Chinese. The Japanese retreated to Kiangpoo, southwest of Pukow, which is just across the Yangtze from Nanking, the former Chinese national capital.

Heavy rains near Wuhu, the outermost tip of the Japanese advance beyond Nanking, have halted military operations, army reports said.

Partisan forces are said to be moving into position to renew the unrelenting guerrilla warfare which played havoc with the Japanese in this sector, with the Japanese unable to solidify control in the outskirts of Wuhu proper.

The Chinese strategy on this front is to combine frontal assaults by regular army units on Japanese entrenched positions with the mobile action of guerrilla bands roving through the rear of the Japanese armies.

The city of Wanchi, 25 miles southeast of Wuhu, has been captured by the Chinese following a stubborn series of pitched battles along these lines.

Before the Japanese finally fled from the city, they fought a fierce street battle. They are now hurriedly fortifying lines in the hills beyond the city in an effort to forestall a further Chinese attack.

CHINESE IMPROVE POSITIONS

Along the southern arm of the Central (Shanghai-Nanking) front, Chinese are improving their positions both in the extreme southeast Hangchow salient and in the partisan-held districts behind the Japanese lines in the border regions of Anhwei and Kiangsu provinces.

The towns of Kwangteh, Szean, Thing and Antzie, all southwest of Lake Tai, have been retaken by the Chinese during recent weeks' fighting.

Japanese efforts to retain control of the Hangchow-Nanking highway proved vain when partisans retook Thing, a key town on the road.

In the Hangchow area, the Japanese have grown so fearful of the swift blows of the guerrilla forces that they are shooting any group of Chinese peasants they meet as possible partisans.

Military sources here believe, however, that any prospect of a Japanese offensive here has been nullified by the success of partisan counter-attacks, coupled with establishment of strong entrenched Chinese positions south of Hangchow.

Teruel Hero Promoted to High Post

General Rojo Named to Supreme Post on Aragon Front

HENDAYE, Franco-Spanish Frontier, Jan. 31.—General Vicente Rojo, Chief of Staff of the Spanish Government armies, was named today to supreme command of the People's Army on the Aragon front, frontier despatches said.

Rojo, a graduate of Spain's "West Point" at Toledo who remained loyal to the Government after the military uprising broke out in July, 1936, led the successful Loyalist assault on Teruel and the subsequent defense of the city.

He replaced General Sebastian Pozas in the Aragon command. Pozas was criticized in some quarters for unnecessary losses during the fascist counter-attack in mid-January.

Loyalist despatches reported a fierce fascist attack in Andalusia in the South, where fascists struck suddenly in the Granja de Torre sector northwest of Cordoba.

The mountainous Cordoba region is not held by a tight trench system, as at Madrid and Aragon. The front has been quiet there for months, and was held mainly by garrisoning strong points, such as hills and passes.

The Defense Ministry confirmed the loss of several outposts at Alto Gano and Loma Marana, but said that a counter-attack won back "even better positions" tonight.

In Barcelona, where two fascist air raids claimed hundreds of civilian casualties yesterday in the fiercest aerial bombarment of the war, the Cabinet suspended a meeting of the Cortes (Parliament) scheduled for tomorrow.

It feared open holding of the session might invite another fascist aerial raid.

The Spanish Press Agency reported that fascist artillery shelled Madrid heavily at 10 A. M. today for a half hour, but that there were few victims and no great damage.

8,000 PECAN WORKERS CALL TEXAS STRIKE

Young Mexican Girl Leads Walkout—Jailed by Police

By Homer Brooks

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Jan. 31.—In a revolt against wages of $2 and $3 for 50 and 60 hours a week, 8,000 pecan workers today went out on strike under the leadership of Local 172, United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers of the CIO following their unanimous vote for the walkout at a mass meeting last night.

Leading the strikers is the well known 21-year-old Mexican girl, Ema Tenayuca, who last year gained state-wide recognition among the Mexican people of Texas for her leadership in the struggles of the unemployed. She and the president and secretary of the local were arrested today in an effort by police to intimidate the strikers. James Sager, the union's international representative, is in charge.

Every factory was closed down today as the walkout took full effect under the direction of a strike committee of 100 elected at last night's mass meeting. The immediate cause of the strike was a wage cut that averaged 15 per cent.

Some employers already entered negotiations.

LEADERS OF PEOPLE

A victory for the pecan workers and consolidation of their union would have far-reaching consequences as these predominantly Mexican workers hold a position of leadership among this state's vast Mexican population, who have been living as an oppressed national minority, often victims of exiled reactionaries from their former country. Being militant and best organized, the pecan workers are looked upon as the likely leadership for the Mexican people to becoming a part of the progressive forces here.

It is the reactionary Mexican politicians who have been delivering the vote of their countrymen for many years and they are today combining forces with the Tories to defeat Congressman Maury Maverick.

The Communist Party has issued a statement in support of the strikers and called upon the entire Mexican population of this city to rally behind them. The party stressed that a victory for the pecan workers will advance a People's Front movement of the Mexican people in all South Texas.

Chief of Police Kilday was today flooded with protests from many organizations against the arrest of the strike leaders and suppression of civil rights.

FIVE YEARS OF NAZISM by Ellis

Court Threat May Bring Coast Tieup

(By United Press)

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31.—The National Labor Relations Board took charge of a jurisdictional dispute between CIO and A. F. of L. longshoremen's organizations today in an effort to avert a threatened tieup of the Pacific Coast maritime industry.

Acting on the application of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union for certification as the collective bargaining agent of the 12,000 West Coast dock workers, the board, through Regional Director Mrs. Alice Rosseter, ordered public hearings to settle the dispute.

The I.L.W.U., CIO unit headed by Harry Bridges, and the International Longshoremen's Association, an A. F. of L. group, are involved in the struggle.

The C.I.O. holds possession of the hiring halls from which dock gangs are dispatched. It also holds the working contracts with shipowners.

In its action today the NLRB indicated that it alone had complete jurisdiction and that the state courts should step aside. A copy of the order went to Judge Ruben Schmidt, Los Angeles Superior Court, who had ordered the Los Angeles (San Pedro) Longshoremen's Union placed in "receivership" in order to determine the "legal status" of the organization.

Schmidt had scheduled a hearing for Wednesday to permit C. I. O. attorneys to argue against the receivership which would place the hiring halls in the hands of the receiver, Will Hays, a Los Angeles attorney. Bridges said the longshoremen would defend their status and tie up not only San Pedro but every other port if the receivership goes through. In San Francisco, the court action instituted by the I. L. A. was to be transferred to Federal Court.

Mrs. Rosseter said the hearings would start here Feb. 14. The dock workers went into the C. I. O. after a referendum vote of the membership.

The I. L. A. group of the A. F. of L. recently was reorganized. Bridges said it numbered a "handful of men."

Names Works Chief

Mayor LaGuardia announced last night the appointment of General Edward M. Markham, chief of the engineering staff of the U. S. Army, to the post of Commissioner of Public Works.

Labor League Heads Hit Green's Charges, Cite AFL Majority

Oliver, Senator Berry Deny Charges of CIO Domination, Prove AFL in Majority, Stress Unity on League's Political Program

By Adam Lapin

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 31.—Thousands of American Federation of Labor locals, Central Labor Unions and other bodies will continue to support the progressive policies of Labor's Non-Partison League, Eli L. Oliver, Executive Vice-President of the League, declared today.

Oliver said that there is little reason to be disturbed at the denunciation of the League by President William Green of the A. F. of L. because "international unions and locals within the Federation understand the situation too well to be seriously affected by the declaration."

BERRY RAPS GREEN'S CHARGES

At the same time a smashing reply to Green's charges that the League is "nothing more than a CIO agency" came from Senator George L. Berry who headed the League during its formative stages.

In a letter to the Maricopa County organization of the League in Arizona, Berry denied that the CIO controls the Non-Partisan League and declared instead that A. F. of L. groups dominate the organization in a majority of states.

"Personally," Berry said, "I think Labor's Non-Partisan League presents a very fine opportunity for joint action in legislative work."

Berry declared that in his judgment the League "is not controlled by the CIO because the A. F. of L. in the main in a majority of states dominates the situation."

"For instance," he continued, "recently Labor's Non-Partisan League had a convention in California, and I think the majority in attendance were members of unions affiliated with the A. F. of L."

Particular significance was attached to Berry's statement to the Maricopa County group of the League, headed by Major General Pelham Glassford, because Green based his attack in large measure on the fact that Berry is no longer connected with organization.

Green declared that after Berry's withdrawal to take his seat in the Senate "immediately the character of the League's activities changed."

Confirmation of Berry's statement that many A. F. of L. groups are active in the League's activity was easily obtained at League headquarters.

Some 68 A. F. of L. locals and six Central Labor bodies were represented at the California conference to which Berry referred. In New Jersey 33 A. F. of L. locals were represented at a recent League conference. Hundreds of other locals are affiliated with the League in New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois and other states.

The Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor cooperates very closely with the league.

Pointing out the large measure of support received by the League from A. F. of L. groups and leagues, Oliver said that "the great majority of state chairmen and other state officers of the League are members of A. F. of L. organizations."

"The national policy of the League," he continued, "was adopted at a convention in the great bulk of the delegates were members of A. F. of L. organizations."

The policies of the League are in harmony with the aspirations of the great body of organized labor both in the CIO, in the A. F. of L. and in the railroad brotherhoods, Oliver said.

"Because the League has been consistent in that policy, it must at times be out of harmony with the varying political expressions of the Federation Council," he declared.

"It has never been out of harmony with the political aspirations of the great army of trade unionists, A. F. of L., CIO, and Railway Brotherhoods, who are organized within the League."

Assailing Green's statement, Oliver said:

"It is unfortunate that the influence just now in the ascendant in the Federation Council should have been permitted to give expression to statements intended to weaken labor politically.

LABOR KNOWS THE TRUTH

"International unions and locals within the Federation understand the situation too well to be seriously affected by the declaration but the friends of labor, in Congress and in State Legislatures, are naturally concerned by what seems to be an attempt to withdraw support from the League. However, there is no real reason for them to be disturbed."

Oliver pointed out that "Green is being required to propose a policy shaped by the more conservative members of his Executive Council."

Citing the split in the Council, Oliver said that some of the members are inclined to be progressive, but that they are now dominated by the reactionary clique in control.

Evidently referring to William Hutcheson and Matthew Woll, Oliver said:

"Some of the most powerful members vigorously opposed the reelection of President Roosevelt in 1936; another very influential member has only recently resigned from a high official position in an employers' association."

Labor League Charges N. J. Election Fraud

Tells Senator Police Check of Probe Is Proof of Fraud

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (UP).—Labor's Non-Partisan League, in a letter to Chairman William H. King of the Senate Sub-Committee on Privileges and Elections, today charged that asserted police interference with investigation of fraud charges in New Jersey elections substantiate assertions that gross irregularities are being "covered up."

The letter, signed by E. L. Oliver, executive vice-president of the League, directed King's attention to "reports of police interference in Hudson County, New Jersey, with efforts of a State Legislative Committee to investigate charges of fraud in the election of A. Harry Moore as Governor."

"These reports substantiate allegations that Hudson County officials, dominated by Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City, are covering up gross irregularities in that election," Oliver charged. "John Milton, intimate of Hague and appointee of Moore to the U. S. Senate, is a participant and beneficiary of the Hudson County machine."

Form Italo-Spain Group to Exploit Goods for War

BARCELONA, Jan. 31 (Special Spanish News Agency Cable).—The Economic Financial Agency of Rome announces the creation of the Italo-Spanish Syndicate Corporation for the exploitation of new companies established by Italy in Spain or in Spanish possessions. The immediate objective of the corporation will be to regulate the importation of Spanish goods in exchange for war material. Its activities will be similar to those of a comparable German organization which was established in Seville.

Mine Union Raps Aggression by 3 Powers

(Continued from page 1)

of the American Federation of Labor, has not yet appeared in the flesh to answer charges of treason to the United Mine Workers, of which he is a member, he was very much present in the spirit and was repeatedly denounced from the floor.

REPLY TO GREEN

Two of the resolutions adopted, those on the CIO and Labor's Non-Partisan League, may be considered a reply to Green's attacks on these organizations and on the role played in them by the leadership of the United Mine Workers, particularly John L. Lewis.

Another reply to the A. F. of L. president came in the form of a speech by Homer Martin, president of the United Automobile Workers of America, who dealt with Green's charge that the CIO had few members outside of the one million in the ten international unions which originally founded it. Martin showed that whereas under the A. F. of L., the United Automobile Workers had been a skeleton organization of about 20,000 members, with the help and guidance of the CIO it had grown to 400,000 and had agreements with practically all the automobile manufacturers except Ford.

Richard Frankensteen, vice-president of the U.A.W., supplemented Martin's statement and declared his confidence that "with the help of the CIO and with the solidarity of the miners, the clothing workers, the rubber workers and other workers, the day when Henry Ford will sit down around the table and sign a contract with our union is not far off."

HITS GREEN'S ROLE

Green's letter to Secretary-Treasurer Kennedy denying the treason charges and assailing the U.M.W. leadership and the CIO has been referred to the appeals and grievance committee. His case is expected to come before the convention Wednesday or Thursday.

Kennedy today joined in the condemnation of Green when, in the course of a speech in support of the six-hour day resolution, he described the treacherous role of the A. F. of L. president in defeating the wages and hours bill in the special session of Congress. He urged passage of such legislation by the present session.

Earlier the U.M.W. secretary-treasurer was given a great ovation when he was endorsed by unanimous rising vote as candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania. In a brief speech he declared his first obligation was to labor and whatever his political fortunes, he would "continue to serve labor in Pennsylvania and the nation."

Kennedy was followed by Senator Guffey, sponsor of the Guffey Coal Act and a leading New Dealer, who was given a rousing welcome. After discussing the successful operation of the act, he said:

"I want to take this opportunity to congratulate the leadership and the membership of the United Mine Workers of America, not only for blazing the trail toward stability in their own industry, but also for, at the same time, blazing other trails leading millions of the nation's wage-earners out of the wilderness of industrial serfdom to the long-sought Canaan of economic and social justice.

"In the history of this era, not only in our national history, but in workers' history as well, two names will stand out beyond all others — those of Franklin D. Roosevelt and John L. Lewis.

"No other two men in contemporary times have done so much for mankind.

"Lincoln liberated the slaves and gave them political citizenship and, for this, his name will go down through the ages as the great emancipator.

ECONOMIC RIGHTS

"The task which men like Roosevelt and Lewis are engaged in is that of giving labor economic citizenship—a kind of citizenship it never has before enjoyed in this or any other land, or at any other time.

"Political citizenship, my friends, without economic citizenship, is a fraud and a delusion. It is an empty title; a silk hat without the price of a meal in your purse.

"The right to vote is valueless, unless it gives you as well the right to demand and receive for your work a fair share of the profits of industry.

"John L. Lewis and his able lieutenants, Phil Murray and Tom Kennedy, in their efforts to obtain for the United Mine Workers of America those prerogatives which were theirs under the Constitution, built the foundation upon which has been erected this great enterprise dedicated to the advancement of the human race.

PRAISE FOR CIO

"Not only is the United Mine Workers organization the foundation of this great enterprise, but its brilliant leadership and aid, as you well know, have been extended to the construction of every part of the great CIO.

"And for this I want to congratulate not only the leadership but the membership of your organization.

"Your membership has sanctioned and ratified every step in this great trail-blazing undertaking. This means that you have complete confidence in your leadership.

"I wish you every success in this glorious undertaking and, speaking for myself and for the Democratic Party in the great industrial Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, I pledge my earnest cooperation."

At the opening of the morning session the convention was addressed by Monsignor Francis J. Haas, director of the Social Science Department of Catholic University and a special arbitrator for the Wisconsin State Labor Relations Board.

Father Haas opposed wage cuts and advanced the establishment of machinery to increase wages and reduce prices. He urged the enactment of wages and hours legislation and larger WPA appropriations. He presented a three-point plan for peace between the AFL and the CIO; discontinuance of arguments as to what caused the breakdown of the previous negotiations; both the AFL and CIO to state in writing just what concessions they are willing to make; and resumption of conferences with the understanding that they would continue till an agreement was reached.

OTHER RESOLUTIONS

In addition to those mentioned, resolutions adopted today included condemnation of the slanderous propaganda campaign against American seamen, of the legislative proposals designed to hamstring the National Maritime Union, and of their chief supporter, Senator Copeland; a demand for the immediate pardon and release of Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings; a request for Federal action to enforce safety regulations and reduce accidents in mines; condemnation of Senator Rush D. Holt of West Virginia "for betraying the trust and confidence that the men who work in the mines in West Virginia placed in him"; a demand for the release of four Harlan County, Kentucky, miners who were framed up in 1931; authorization to the international officers to formulate plans for extending the use of the CIO union label; and a request that the International officers "continue in their efforts to work out agreements with all captive mines in the United States."

Many of the resolutions evoked considerable discussion from the floor. In the discussion on the fascist aggressors a Negro delegate complained that the last convention two years ago had failed to adopt a similar resolution condemning Mussolini's invasion of Ethiopia. Incidentally, there are many Negroes among the more than two thousand delegates, and they are playing an active role in the convention.

The resolution on the fascist aggressors follows:

"Whereas, during recent years the civilized world has witnessed the continued aggressive actions on the part of fascist nations of the world such as Germany, Italy and Japan to impose their vicious principles and policies upon other democratic countries;

"Whereas, such encroachments by these fascist nations have even extended to wars of aggression with weaker nations and attempting to subjugate the peoples of such weaker nations in the most brutal and inhuman manner;

"Whereas, these fascist aggressors have carried on their policies of undeclared wars on the weaker nations with the most uncivilized and barbarous tactics in brutally bombing non-military citizens and killing and maiming thousands of women and children and non-combatants;

"Whereas, labor is most vitally interested in the policy of this country in regard to the international situation in that labor is most interested in the policy which will give the greatest assurance for peace and the continued protection of labor's rights and democratic institutions.

HIT VICIOUSNESS

"Now, therefore, be it resolved, that this convention does hereby most severely condemn the viciousness of all these fascist nations and their barbarous and uncivilized policies and principles and specifically condemns the Japanese action in its unwarranted and unjustified attack upon the Chinese people and approves and joins with the labor organizations throughout the world to participate in an economic boycott of Japanese manufactured goods in this country; and

"Further resolved, that it is the expression of this convention that the foreign policy of the United States shall not be formulated or made dependent upon the protection of the vested or property interests in foreign countries of the large corporations in this country, but that rather such foreign policy should express the wholehearted desire of the American people for the greatest assurance of international peace."

LABOR LEAGUE

The resolution on Labor's Non-Partisan League and political action follows:

"Whereas, the four million members of the Committee for Industrial Organization, with which the United Mine Workers organization is affiliated, are now engaged not only in a critical fight for the economic emancipation of the millions of Americans who work for a living but are also fighting for their political emancipation and for the right to live in communities free from corporations' domination to a point that limits and circumscribes their political rights and political actions;

"Whereas, political action on the part of American workers must be a natural by-product of economic freedom obtained through the right to organize and through collective bargaining;

"Whereas, the overwhelming majority of the people in this country have demonstrated in a most conclusive fashion in 1932 and 1936 in the national elections their demand for a curtailment of the heretofore unfettered privileges and rights of the industrial and financial leaders and for the greater protection and aid to the workers and farmers in the country through progressive and liberal legislation;

HIT REACTION

"Whereas, the reactionary statements and policies on the part of some of the elected representatives of the people in Congress and in local and state offices, who are deserting the progressive platforms on which they were elected, make it extremely imperative that labor engage on the political field to protect their present economic position and to assure the progressive advancement of their interest;

"Whereas, there is an identity of interest between the desire of labor to achieve a decent standard of living through increased purchasing power and the desire of the farmers who similarly toil for a living to be able to sell their products to labor, and the reactionary and vicious industrial and financial leaders of the country are determined to defeat the demands of both farmers and labor by creating an apparent conflict between them;

"Whereas, labor has amply demonstrated its potential power and prestige in its participation in local elections in the recent November elections, such as in New York City, Pittsburgh and other innumerable industrial cities and towns, in electing liberal and progressive candidates who have definitely stood upon a program of defending the interests of the workers and other progressive and liberal elements in the communities:

OUTLINES ACTION

"Now, therefore be it resolved that "(1) All of the local unions of the United Mine Workers organization immediately establish if necessary and affiliate with the local and state organizations of the Labor's Non-Partisan League in the several states in order that such unions and the national office may participate in full cooperation in the activity and program of Labor's Non-Partisan League;

"(2) A progressive and liberal platform should be adopted within such local and state organizations of the Labor's Non-Partisan League to protect and assure to labor and to farmers who toil for their living a decent standard of living and a more bountiful share in the national wealth and income; and

"(3) The record and actions of all local, state and national representatives should be closely scanned and assayed in order that our full and complete support may be given to the election of officials in local, state and national offices who will wholeheartedly and openly stand on our progressive and liberal platform; and

SEEK ALLIES

"(4) All other progressive and liberal groups and elements in the local communities be impressed with the necessity and encouraged, for their own protection and for the protection of all democratic and progressive institutions, to ally themselves with labor and farmers in the activity and program of the Labor's Non-Partisan League."

Pat Fagan, President of District 5 (Pittsburgh) of the U.M.W., in a militant speech on the resolution endorsing the CIO, compared the records of the AFL and the CIO and particularly raked Bill Green. He declared that as far as the U.M.W. members in his district were concerned, "they are glad to contribute to this great campaign of the CIO."

The resolution outlines the great growth and achievements of the CIO, declares that "during the present depression the economic strength of the CIO through its affiliated unions constitutes the greatest assurance to the workers of the country that there shall not be a program of wage cuts which would place upon labor the full burden of the economic difficulties now confronting industry," and concludes:

HAILS ADVANCES

"Now, therefore, be it resolved, that this convention hails the achievements which have resulted to the workers of this country through the activities of the CIO, under the peerless leadership of John L. Lewis, Philip Murray and Thomas Kennedy, and the heads of the other international unions affiliated with the CIO; and

"Further resolved, that this convention authorizes and directs the officers of the United Mine Workers of America to continue the activities of the CIO, with greater strength and increased activity for the purpose of ultimately achieving a labor movement in this country which shall afford the greatest economic and political strength to the workers of the country; and

"Further resolved, that the officers of the United Mine Workers of America shall offer whatever aid may be necessary, financial or otherwise, to the CIO for the purpose of carrying out and achieving this goal."

NEWARK, N. J.

Tom Mooney Rally

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 2nd

8:30 P.M.

Newark Opera House

323 Washington St., At Court

Speakers:

Vito MARCANTONIO • Jos. CURRAN

Harry WENDRICH • Robert PARKER

Alabama CIO, Farmers Union Began Progressive Trend in State

Philadelphia Girl Burned to Death Trying to Keep Warm

Landlord Stopped Heat, Mother Uses Relief Money for Burial

By Ernest Pendrell

(Daily Worker Eastern Penna. Bureau)

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31.—The burned body of 9-year-old Mary Thomas was buried last week in the Mt. Lawrence Cemetary.

Mary is dead because a landlady wouldn't give enough heat to keep her thin, emaciated body warm.

Listen to Nanie Thomas, 25-year-old mother of seven children: "I was out shopping, it was about nine o'clock. Mary, the oldest, had put the others to bed. She was seated in front of an electric burner, all dressed, trying to keep warm. Her clothes caught fire. She ran into the hall for help. The hall is dark. Our landlady has no lights in the hall. I got to the bottom of the steps and saw my daughter burning."

Mrs. Thomas told how the little girl was wrapped in blankets and rushed to the Women's Homeopathic Hospital where she died shortly after.

RELIEF MONEY FOR BURIAL

It cost $80 to bury Mary. That sum has to come out of the $11.80 a week Nanie Thomas gets on relief.

The apartment, if it can be called that, where Nanie Thomas tries to keep herself and her little family alive is on the third floor of a typical Philadelphia Negro slum dwelling at 2006 N. 21st St.

You walk up the worn starcase through the foul smelling halls. Hunks of wall have fallen off and have not been replaced. You can feel the air rush in from the many holes in the building.

The Thomases live in the third floor front. Three small rooms and a "semi-private bathroom." The rent is $6 a week and Nanie Thomas was busy stuffing papers into the cracks between the floor and the baseboard when I knocked on her door this morning.

In a corner of the kitchen is a huge gas stove which was going full blazes. "I keep that going now to keep the children warm," she said, "since Mary was burned I'm afraid to use the electric burner."

So little heat comes up to the third floor front that Nanie Thomas had to use both the gas and the little electric stoves to keep warm.

She showed me her gas bill for the last two months. It was $12.47.

"Now you know Mister Reporter, with what I'm getting to feed the kids and me that couldn't be for cooking. That's for keeping warm. Kids got to be kept warm," she sobbed.

Mrs. Thomas went on, "I'm moving out of here just as soon as I can find anything. I've about walked my feet off trying to find a place. But you know it's hard to find anything if you have children, especially if you're on relief and especially if you're colored."

The water pipe doesn't come up to the third floor front either. Just a little in the morning and a little at night.

"And when I complained to the landlady," Mrs. Thomas said, "she told me that if I didn't like it, I could get out. That's the way they treat us."

AFRAID TO BE ALONE

Nanie Thomas has a friend visiting her now. She's afraid to be alone in the house since Mary died.

She's worried about paying the undertaker for the funeral. "You see," she said, "I get $11.80 for myself and the seven kids . . . no six . . . now, and it costs me $6 a week to live here and about $1.50 for gas that leaves me little for food. I've forgotten about clothes. I haven't had any for myself or the kids for so long. I don't know how I'm going to make ends meet."

"Mr. Childs (executive secretary of the Tenants League) was up to see me," she went on, "I'm going to join that organization. Maybe they can help me. I must do something."

The six children romped around the floor. Those old enough to speak told me they missed their sister. They couldn't understand what the little black stove had done. But they knew they would never see her again.

The children, Margaret 8, George 6, Francis 4, Shirley 3, Mildred 2 and Vivian 10 months, have been warned not to play too near the gas stove, but another cold spell is coming and little children with not much food in them get terribly cold.

Families Ask to Adopt Child of Suicide Couple

Parents of 18-Month-Old Baby Girl Attach Hose to Auto Exhaust Pipe and Bring Carbon Monoxide Through Floor Boards

ELKO, Nev., Jan. 31 (UP).—Several families today begged for permission to adopt an 18-months-old baby girl whose parents, strangers in the town, abandoned her in a hotel room Friday and orphaned her a few hours later by committing suicide together in their automobile.

The baby was called Patricia Brewer. Her parents, known here as Dr. and Mrs. Harry Lewis Brewer, arrived a few weeks ago from San Francisco. Their bodies were found east of town, where they had parked the car, attached a hose to the exhaust pipe and brought carbon monoxide fumes through the floor boards.

Coroner Alvin McFarlane had been unable to learn who they were, where they came from originally or why they killed themselves. He said no inquest would be held because the cause of their deaths was obvious.

Fingerprints of the couple were sent to the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Washington, and officers said that no disposition would be made of the child pending a search for relatives. Mrs. Ed Palberg, wife of the hotel cafe manager, was caring for the black-haired child today. She had become an object of great affection in the town.

Brewer came here from San Francisco on Dec. 17 and was hired as night clerk at the hotel. A few days later the woman joined him and obtained work as a waitress. Brewer introduced her as his sister. The baby was believed to be hers.

Non-Partisan League Bolstered in Michigan

Parley Elects Homer Martin State Chairman Till Convention in June, CIO-AFL Unity Stressed, League Pushes Political, Job Program

By Lawrence Emery

(Daily Worker Michigan Bureau)

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 31.—Labor's Non-Partisan League of Michigan was put on a solid, permanent footing today, with Homer Martin, President of the United Auto Workers Union, elected to serve as state chairman between now and a constitutional convention to be held in June.

Presided over by E. L. Oliver, Executive Vice-President of the National League, the conference was attended by 226 delegates representing 63 union locals throughout the state.

The conference showed a determined desire to establish unity between the CIO and the A. F. of L. on the political field, and A. F. of L. delegates present nominated Frank X. Martel, President of the Detroit Federation of Labor as chairman. Martel has been serving as chairman of the Michigan League since its inception under the leadership of Major Berry.

Martel, Major Berry and John Reid, Secretary of the Michigan State Federation, were present today in the lobby of the hotel in which the conference was held, giving rise to the firm belief that they were conferring with national representatives of the league.

UNITY PROGRESS SEEN

Efforts were made to give the A. F. of L. full representation on all organizational bodies today and many delegates expressed the hope that definite progress toward unity can be made before the June convention.

Organizational structure adopted follows closely the forms suggested by the national headquarters, with state, county and senatorial district organs. Membership will be both by affiliation and by membership clubs.

The declaration of principles adopted called for independent political action by labor to further the interests of workers and farmers and to oppose "the reactionary forces that are using their power against the welfare of the people."

Delegates exercised greatest care to see that the program of the League is broad enough to attract the support of all progressive forces and middle class sections of the population. Tracy Doll, recent Detroit candidate on the Labor slate, emphasized the fact that the campaign there was weakened because the reactionaries "got to a class of people we didn't get time to get to —the great middle class."

Doll also launched an attack on reactionary Mayor Reading which delighted the audience. Referring to the Mayor's current fight on labor, Doll called him a "lousy stooge of the Board of Commerce. If he keeps sticking his neck out, we'll be able to chop it and put him with the other residue."

POLITICAL ISSUE STRESSED

In his opening address, Oliver emphasized the extreme political importance of the State of Michigan, reminding the delegates that reaction on a national scale is centering around Michigan's Senator Vandenberg, Rep. Hoffman and others. He also stressed the need of political power in the fight against the Ford Motor Co., calling that "the worst job left in America."

A resolution on the war question caused the liveliest debate of today's gathering. Calling among other things for the endorsement of the Ludlow amendment, it was assailed and defended with full freedom of discussion. When a vote was finally taken, the conference was tied 81 to 81, and the motion to delete that section from the resolution was declared lost for lack of a majority. An amendment to include support of sanctions against aggressor fascist nations was referred to the incoming state committee.

Other resolutions called for a renewed fight in behalf of the wages and hours bill; for the release of Mooney and Billings and the Scottsboro boys; for a special session of the Michigan legislature to adopt measures for adequate relief and advanced social and labor legislation, for a national health insurance bill; and for repeal of the Woodrum amendment affecting WPA appropriations.

Another resolution declared the present division in Labor's ranks a serious weakness, and called "upon leaders and officers of both the A. F. of L. and CIO to resume negotiations immediately and to continue in session until they agree on methods of organizing the unorganized through a united labor movement."

Blame Foremen in Blast In Italian Arms Plant

ROME, Jan. 31 (UP). — An official communique said today that the explosion Saturday in the powder plant at Segni was caused by a foreman who used an iron instead of copper chisel to open a clogged tube of compressed air, thus causing sparks.

Eighteen were listed officially as killed in the explosion. Unofficial estimates placed the toll at 27. Several hundred were injured, many of them slightly.

Tennessee Teachers Back Anti-Lynch Bill

46 Members of Fiske University Faculty Sign Telegram to Tennessee Senators Asking Passage of Wagner-Van Nuys Bill

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 31.—Forty-six members of the faculty of Fiske University in Nashville, Tenn., signed their names to a telegram urging support of the Wagner-Van Nuys Anti-Lynching Bill by Tennessee Senators Kenneth D. McKellar and George L. Berry.

The telegram followed a request of the National Committee for Peoples Rights, Southern headquarters calling on Southerners to urge their Senators to vote in favor of the bill.

The telegram from Fiske University, signed by both white and Negro members of the faculty, said:

"The undersigned members of the faculty of Fiske University, Nashville, Tennessee, urge you to exert your influence and to vote in favor of the Wagner-Van Nuys Anti-Lynching Bill we feel that it is a sound measure which carries hope of reducing or eliminating the outrage of lynching."

Joseph S. Gelders, Southern representative of the National Committee for Peoples Rights, stated that the Fiske University telegram is only one of many being sent to Southern Senators as a result of the request made by his organization.

RemoveFurUnion Official Who Stole Union Funds

The International Fur Workers Union, CIO, yesterday announced the removal of Max Federman from the office of eighth vice-president, finding him guilty of misappropriating $1,475 of union funds.

The general executive board, investigating charges concerning Federman's conduct in office, found that the former union official, working in Toronto, Canada, had forged signatures on checks and records and permitted officers of Locals 40 and 100 to do likewise.

Federman was also charged with deliberately ignoring the evidence that officers of Locals 40 and 100 had misappropriated funds, misusing union monies turned over by employers to the unemployment fund and accepting bribes. The former eighth vice-president was found guilty of accepting funds from the international as well as the local unions to cover the same expenses.

The general executive board ordered Federman removed from all offices, expelled from the International, refund the $1,475.

Dime Fund Mounts

Miss Marguerite Le Hand, President Roosevelt's personal secretary, removing a dime from one of the thousands of letters which have brought contributions for the Infantile Paralysis Foundation.

150 Civil War Vets Die Each Month in U.S.

Mayor Greets 12 Vets at City Hall—Praises Work in Civil War

The men who fought under General U. S. Grant to free the country from Negro slavery are dying at the rate of 150 a month and soon there will be no more of them alive, 12 aged Civil War veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic told Mayor LaGuardia yesterday.

"We wouldn't be here today if you boys had not been there in the 1860s," the Mayor told the veterans.

The veterans, the youngest of whom is 91 years old, visited the Mayor in his office with Overton H. Mennet, 92, G.A.R. Commander-in-Chief in Los Angeles. Commander Mennet was later given a reception and tea in the Hotel Pennsylvania by the New York County G.A.R.

The Mayor was introduced to Mennet by Josiah C. Reid, Grand Marshal of the New York County G.A.R., as "Comrade Major LaGuardia."

"There are 6,000 of our comrades left out of 2,500,000," Mennet told the Mayor. "They are passing at the rate of 150 a month. In a few years, you won't be able to greet any more of us."

Other veterans present at the City Hall reception were Russell C. Martin, Los Angeles, national adjutant general of the G.A.R., 92; Robert Pain, Harlem, Negro naval veteran, 92; and Robert S. Heiferty of New York, 91.

Manville's Sec'y Flees

Umpteenth Sec'y Gone With Night Wind and Mink Coat

Tommy Manville, whose mission in life is to spend the inherited millions his father sweated out of workers as stupidly as possible, bemoaned yesterday the loss of another $50 a week secretary, female and beautiful, whom he had plucked out of a night club just a few days ago.

She was the umpteenth of a long line of secretaries, all female and beautiful, who have walked out on Tommy, in various costumes, running from pajamas to mink coats. But, like the poverty he has never known, Tommy goes on and on.

Manville, stout fella, however, is carrying on despite the loss, and will finish his distressing tax report before shopping around for a new secretary, he announced. Miss Particia Bird's bird-like flight in the midst of all the empty champagne bottles and pile of income tax papers left him sort of high and dry, he said, but he'll muddle through somehow.

It all began Saturday night at his Mamaroneck manor on Long Island when, before Manville had an opportunity to buckle down to some serious "tax reporting" with his secretary, some ten guests, including, so help him, a married couple, popped in and the champagne corks popped out.

Before he knew it, something happened that "only happens once in a lifetime; the party got out of hand." Manville hurriedly consulted with his lawyer, the same chap for whom Tommy spent more than $10,000 in a frantic advertising campaign recently. The full page ads which Tommy took at the time created an even bigger sensation than the recent report that a baby starved to death in Brooklyn before relief officials caught up with the case.

But to get back to Tommy and his "out of hand" party. The lawyer advised him to send the guests home, preferably in an ambulance. The guests got, and so did Miss Bird who chose an exit costume of pajamas and a fur jacket, very adequate in view of the Spring-like week-end.

Unity of Negro, White Coal Miners Sets Example for Unions in South

Poll Tax Battled by Progressives in Both Unions

(This is the second of a series of articles on the growth of the progressive movement in the South by a special correspondent touring the states below the Mason and Dixon line.)

By Ernest Moorer

ARTICLE II

(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 31.—When Lister Hill went to the U. S. Senate after his resounding victory over the reactionary Tom Heflin, he boasted that he had "sold the farmers" of Alabama on wages and hours legislation. It would be more correct to say the workers of Alabama "sold" Lister Hill on the measure.

It was no accident that Hill's predecessor, Associate Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black, was the sponsor of wages-hours legislation. Hugo Black was a son of the soil, child of a North Alabama sharecropper family, and an astute politician. He sponsored progressive legislation because he knew that the people—the non-voting mass as well as the franchised fraction—demanded it. Lister Hill staked his chances with the people and so defeated the agent of the Wall Street landlords.

UNIONS GROW

But the source of Hill's power and strategy came from the men in the coal mines, in the steel mills and on the farms, newly articulate because of the rapid rise of the United Mine Workers of America in Alabama, the growth of the steel, metal miners', textile and farmers' unions.

Allied with other progressive groups, the militant trade unions of this highly industrial area are today far ahead of their most progressive elected spokesmen. This is clearly evident in the action of the recent state CIO and Farmers' Union conventions.

Meeting six weeks apart, the two conventions moved without evasions to set up progressive programs, each perfectly complementing the other.

Both groups struck directly at the Alabama poll tax law through which the people, Negro and white, are denied the ballot. Said the resolution adopted by the representatives of the 100,000 Alabama CIO unionists:

"The poll tax is the instrument through which democratic government is reduced by more than 80 per cent in Alabama . . . we demand the immediate abolition of the poll tax."

Farmer-labor unity was the keynote of the farmers' convention. A resolution placed the union on record "endorsing the CIO, its principles and leadership . . . and we further pledge our support in every possible way to further its aims of organizing the unorganized and winning economic security for the nation's wage earners."

Photo shows Negro worker in one of Birmingham's steel mills

BACKED BY CIO

The CIO replied with resolutions calling for land for landless farmers through federal land capitalization and a sound cost of production farm relief measure, declaring that the "Alabama Farmers' Union is the only democratically governed organization of working farmers in the state."

Fascist war-makers were condemned by both groups and the President's demand for a "quarantine of aggressor nations" was endorsed by both.

These are important weathervanes in Alabama where for generations the political lackeys of the local landlords and the Northern mill owners have successfully separated wage earners and farmers through manufactured prejudice.

But more significant is the rising tide of unity between white and Negro workers, perhaps more apparent here than any other section of the Deep South.

MINE UNION WORK

Credit belongs largely to the United Mine Workers.

Five years ago William Mitch came to Birmingham from Indiana as organizer for the coal miners' union. He had to start from scratch. The union had been wiped out by vigilanteism in the years after the World War.

The operators called him "Carpet Bagger Bill" Mitch and laid groundwork to wreck his organization plans through playing the whites against the Negroes.

Mitch, an old-timer in trade union fights, planned his work cautiously. Prejudice, he knew, though artificially planted, had deep roots among white miners.

The first step was the organization of all-white locals. Strikes followed and the union was defeated because the Negroes, not being organized, and lacking leadership, did not strike. But the white miners had learned an important lesson. The next step was a brief period of "Jim Crow" unionism—the separate organization of white and Negro locals.

SECOND DEFEAT

Mitch recalls the union's second defeat.

"When the strikes came," he said, "a white stooge appeared in the white local who said he had 'a tip' that the Negro local was going to scab. While the white stooge was saying his piece a colored stooge was doing the same thing in the Negro local at the other end of the mine village."

Today the picture is completely altered. Organized into solid locals, Negro and white miners work for their union's program shoulder to shoulder. Negroes share with whites highest official positions in the unions. The result was illustrated in the 100 per cent successful strike of the Alabama miners last spring, a particularly significant victory because it struck directly at the Southern wage differential.

The educational process was more rapid with the metal miners and the steel workers. They had the benefit of the experience of the coal miners.

Thus, in the recent state CIO convention we see the progressive trade unionism in Alabama taking a direct stand for the freedom of the five remaining Scottsboro boys and condemnation of the anti-lynch bill filibuster.

Ask Negro Management of Homes Project

Birmingham Rally Protests White Supervisor for Negro Project

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 31.—Resolutions calling for Negro management and personnel for the Smithfield Court model housing project for Negroes just completed in Birmingham were passed at a meeting of 300 Negro pastors and civic leaders held here last week.

Similar projects built by the Federal Housing Administration in Memphis and Atlanta have all-Negro staffs, including the head supervisor. Although this was promised the Negro people in Birmingham, it was announced on completion of the project that the management would be headed by J. C. DeHoll, a prominent white Birmingham citizen, as resident manager.

The County Committee of the Communist Party in Jefferson County, where Birmingham is located, has sent a similar resolution to Nathan Straus, Federal Housing Administrator, protesting white management and calling for employment of a Negro as resident manager at the same salary as indicated for Mr. DeHoll.

Oregon Unions Ask Bigger Fund For Labor Board

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 31.—Officials of 16 CIO unions, 15 AFL unions, and three independent unions joined this week in a round robin telegram to Oregon's Senators asking that they support increased appropriations for the National Labor Relations Board, according to Monroe Sweetland, executive secretary of the Oregon Commonwealth Federation, through whose offices the telegram was sent.

In reply, Senator Frederick Steiwer hedged, but Republican Leader Senator Charles L. McNary stated that he would vote for the increased appropriation.

Furriers Call Meeting of Shop Heads

Rally Scheduled After Union Hears of Plans For Lockout

Reports that the Fur Coat and Trimming Manufacturers Association was contemplating a lockout rather than accede to demands presented for a new agreement, yesterday moved the Furriers Joint Council to call an emergency meeting of all shop chairman for today at 5:30 P.M. at Irving Plaza Hall.

Irving Potash, manager of the Joint Council, charged that the employers have flatly refused to agree to demands for a 30-hour week, job security, and increases in wages. The agreement expired yesterday and all conference committees have been dissolved.

Potash called on all union members to await instructions from the union which will be given after a mass meeting is held, where a report on the conferences with the employers will be given.

A special meeting of the union board of directors has been called for 1 P.M. today at the offices of the International, 251 Fourth Ave.

Oil Dealers Ask Legislation to Aid Small Man

Twenty-five dealers of the Petroleum Chamber of Commerce, Inc., left for Albany yesterday to ask that legislation be introduced in the Senate and Assembly to assist the independent dealers to end the price war which is driving them out of business.

The delegation was led by Charles J. Bensky, counsel for the dealers. Before departing for Albany, he said:

"Our plan is in keeping with the views of both the President of the United States as well as the expressed platforms of the parties now in control. We feel that the only solution for the little business man in the retail end of this gigantic industry is the enactment of a fair trades act and licensing bill immediately."

South's Chemical Firms Dominated by North

An investigation by Labor Research Association discloses that of 45 leading chemical companies having plants in the South, 43 with total assets of $2,700,000,000 are dominated by Northern-controlled capital.

Only two of the chemical companies located in the South were found to be Southern-controlled in the Association's study which appears in its monthly ECONOMIC NOTES for February.

The bulletin also reports on the large speculative profits of stockholders in the six leading companies. A holder of 100 shares of stock in E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. in 1924—simply by holding onto these shares without lifting a finger—would have found their market value increased by 747 per cent in October, 1937.

Furthermore, as a result of duPont stock dividents (free gifts of stock) during the intervening years, the stockholder in 1937 was re-

Marxist Book-of-the-Month

For February

Browder Explains—

The Communist Position in the last elections and the results of those elections; the Communists as the real upholders of the American tradition; the Party's position on the United States and world affairs; old age pensions and unemployment insurance; the constitutional crisis; current issues in Spain, China, Mexico, Palestine; and dozens of other questions that come up for discussion every day.

The

PEOPLE'S FRONT

By EARL BROWDER

GENERAL SECRETARY, COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES

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FOUNDED 1924
PUBLISHED DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY, BY THE COMPRODAILY PUBLISHING CO., INC.
50 East 13th Street, New York, N. Y.
Telephone: ALgonquin 4-7954
Cable Address: "Daiwork," New York, N. Y.
SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
By Mail (except Manhattan and Bronx), 1 year, $6.00; 6 months, $3.50, 3 months $2.00. 1 Month 75 cents.
Manhattan, Bronx, Foreign and Canada: 1 year, $9.00; 6 months, $5.00; 3 months, $3.00.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1938

Mr. Hearst Gets His Proper Answer

• Two sections of American political life—as wide apart as the oceans—took action on the Ludlow Amendment yesterday.

Mr. William Randolph Hearst editorially beats the drums for it all over again, while the N. Y. State Model Legislature, called by the American Youth Congress, overwhelmingly rejected it in favor of collective security.

In this opposing stand, the uses of the Ludlow Amendment are further clarified.

There is cold-blooded calculation in Hearst's method of reviving the Ludlow Amendment ballyhoo precisely at the moment when he is also working with might and main for a pro-fscist alignment with the Berlin-Rome-Tokio alliance and a program of jingo war armaments.

How does Hearst defend the Ludlow Amendment? He praises it for its "democracy." "It seems," he declares, "that it might be much more detrimental to the country to be projected into a war the people did not desire—as was the case in 1916 when the people re-elected Wilson because 'he kept us out of war.' Only a month after Wilson's inauguration, he plunged us into a war against the will of the American people solemnly expressed at the polls."

Notice that! Hearst himself gives us an example of the futility of expecting that a "referendum" on war, with all the propaganda and power in the hands of any war-making governments, can have any effect on the course of war or peace. **In 1916, Hearst said he was for peace—in 1917 he was roaring for war. By the time the question of a "vote" comes up, all the necessary steps for entrance into the war have already been taken. The so-called "vote" turns out to be not a vote on peace, but, on the contrary, a vote that gives the people the illusion that they really had a hand in declaring the war. The "referendum" really ties the people to the war machine after it is too late to stop the outbreak of war. It could never conceivably be used to preserve peace—it is only a streamlined method for declaring war.**

It requires real cynicism for the war-mongers of 1917 to plead now that their own crimes in 1917 can be used as justification for the Ludlow Amendment mirage. But it also casts light on their motives.

Hearst and his allies, in booming the Ludlow Amendment, are booming a procedure which allegedly will come into service only when the country is already **face to face with a war situation.** In this way they hope to sabotage that action which is aimed at preserving America from a war situation—collective security action with other powers against the war-makers.

Hearst, in arguing for the Ludlow Amendment, is already oiling up the war machine, while collective security is geared to stop the advance of war, remove the need for war armaments, and protect peace. Collective security is a method for saving peace—the Hearst Ludlow Amendment line **is a method for declaring war,** and a reactionary trap at that, aiding in the propaganda of the war-mongers.

The youth of America, passionately desiring peace, have repudiated the Ludlow Amendment because they have pierced through the rotten sophistries of the reactionaries, and have come to understand the real effectiveness of collective action as a PEACE measure.

In this they have given the Hearsts their proper answer.

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Unity Against the Tory Wage-Cutters

• If the Tory wage-cutters and layoff specialists think that their attacks against labor and the American people will be downhill sledding—they've got another thought coming.

CIO Chairman John L. Lewis yesterday emphasized one fundamentally important way of resisting these attacks when he called for the expansion of WPA to provide jobs for at least 3,000,000 workers.

"Unless an immediate order is made by the Administration to the WPA to open its rolls and put at least 3,000,000 people to work, there will be dire suffering in the nation," Lewis stated.

Of equal importance was President Roosevelt's sharp warning last week to the Economic Royalists that monopoly prices must come down and wages go up.

The President declared:

"I am opposed to wage reductions because the markets of American industry depend on the purchasing power of our working population. And if we want to restore prosperity, we must increase, not decrease, that purchasing power.

"A mass production industry depends on volume for profits. The only way to get volume up is to produce goods for a price the public will pay. But that does not mean that such price reductions can come out of wages."

The statements of Lewis and President Roosevelt mean two fundamental things: EXPAND WPA and NO WAGE CUTS. Around these policies the trade unions, the unemployed, and progressives can rally to protect the living standards of the American people. And with unemployment and hunger spreading like a prairie fire throughout the land, there is no better time to begin than now.

The Communist Party will continue—as in the past—to fully support and fight for these policies just as do the CIO and progressives of every denomination. And those who oppose these policies not only oppose the Communist Party, but they oppose all others who are advancing the interest of labor and the American people.

The acceptance of starvation wage cuts, the refusal to fight for the expansion of WPA and the full needs of the workers, play into the hands of the Tory monopolists who are seeking to bring back the starvation program of the Hoovers and the lean, dark days of 1929.

It was A. F. of L. President William Green's policy of accepting wage slashes that helped pave the way for the reactionary Hoover assaults upon the living standards of the entire people. Already the industrial magnates have announced wage cuts against the workers in the shoe and textile industries.

By their UNITED resistance, these workers can throw the Tory wage-cutters for a loss. Moreover, they should keep them on the run by strengthening their unions and giving full support to the policies outlined by Lewis, President Roosevelt, and all other progressives. NO WAGE CUTS and EXPAND WPA: this must be the battle slogan of labor and the American people.

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Frightful Losses

• "The business men have been bearing frightful losses since the depression—." Hearst's Journal-American editorial.

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"These appalling mistakes were used to maintain the fiction that capital was prospering while labor was bearing the brunt of the depression."—Dorothy Thompson in the Herald Tribune, January 28.

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"Reporting profits by Bethlehem Steel for 1937 at more than 300 per cent greater than the level of 1936, and second only to 1929, Eugene Grace, president of the company, said he hopes 'it would not be necessary to consider wage reductions.' The corporation's profit for 1937, after all deductions for taxes, charges, and reserves, was $31,819,000 as compared with $13,901,000 for 1936, a triple-fold increase."—Herald Tribune financial page, January 28.

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"Dividend disbursements reach four and half billion dollar peak during 1937, corporate statements show."—Standard Statistics financial service.

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A French Communist Paper: An Inspiring Example

• **"You see heaps of it piled up on the book-stalls out-topping the other publications; while in the factories and places where men congregate in industrial towns, the social grievance and its possible remedies are eagerly discussed on lines suggested by that paper."**

This is a description of the French Communist newspaper L'Humanite by a reactionary intellectual, Hillaire Belloc, writing from France in the Catholic weekly, America.

It is the unwitting tribute from an enemy of democracy to the living power of the Communist press in France.

What is the source of that power? Is it in the fairy-tales of "Moscow control" which Mr. Belloc conjures up? Why would "Moscow control" make the Communist press so eagerly studied by the French proletariat "in the factories and industrial towns"?

L'Humanite, as the Communist Party official organ, gives in vivid, clearly-thought, responsible language, **the answers to the burning problems of the French proletariat and the French people. It speaks the truth, the truth easily recognizable by its readers from their own daily experience.**

At its root, L'Humanite expresses the problems and the guiding principles of the French working masses and it finds its way, thanks to the organized distribution by the French Communists, into the factories and working class centers.

It is not only written—it is DISTRIBUTED.

That is an inspiring lesson for us here in America.

Our own Daily Worker, no less than L'Humanite, carries the message of the American working class.

No less than L'Humanite it is the guide for all democracy-loving people, giving the answers to every political problem of the day. But it still needs the kind of distribution L'Humanite is getting in France. It still needs organized distribution in the industrial centers where workers congregate, talk and act.

This is the problem that needs immediate practical attention from our readers. Why delay the remedy?

Answering the Stolberg Lies

Communist Policy in the Trade Unions Against 'Wildcat' Strikes

(Continued from page 1)

prevent that right to organize that the Democratic platform says Roosevelt guaranteed to them.

"The Communist Party is not stirring up strikes. The Communist Party is helping in every way possible to organize the workers. The Communist Party will do everything to help the workers use their organizations to get better wages, shorter hours, better working conditions; and when there is no other way, when the capitalists refuse to deal with the workers and try to break up their organizations, then the workers have the right to strike. That is a fundamental American right which the American workers will never surrender and the Communists will advise and help the workers of America to preserve their right to strike under all circumstances and to use it whenever it becomes necessary."

IN AUTO AND STEEL

Stolberg picks out the auto and steel industries for his main attack on Communist strike policy. (That he picks out the two industries in which the CIO has been most successful and where the organizational successes have filled the big employers with most fear, is not accidental.) So it will be worthwhile to examine Communist strike policy—and Stolberg and Scripps-Howard "strike" policy—in these two major industries.

In the auto industry Stolberg uses as his main target the so-called "wildcat strikes." It is not Stolberg who "discovered" that the Communists were "responsible" for these strikes. The story first appeared last spring, after the Chrysler sitdown, in the New York Times. The Times had sent one Russell Porter out to Flint to get the "real" story behind the G.M. sitdown. Porter got it all right—direct from the company, on one hand, and from Jay Lovestone (an expelled renegade from the Communist Party whom Stolberg praises as an "able and realistic trade union adviser"). Lovestone was at that time beginning to inject himself into the Auto Workers Union in order to start factional trouble—the only kind of situation in which the handful of Lovestoneites can hope to thrive.

PROVOCATION

As everybody knows (and as Stolberg is careful to conceal), it was the policy of the companies which was primarily responsible for the series of unauthorized sitdowns which took place last year until the union was able to teach the hundreds of thousands of new members the need for the strictest discipline and resistance to all company provocations.

These wild-cat strikes all came from the same source: insolence on the part of foremen, open disregard of the agreement by superintendents, a tough-guy attitude by plant managements. The G.M. agreement specified that questions of hours, wages, speed-up were to be settled in the different plants with the separate managements. On the other hand, grievances were to be carried through the elaborate machinery that had been established which meant going to the national officers of the corporation for final adjustment. This meant delay, and in most cases prevented prompt settlement of workers' demands.

CORRECT STAND

The Auto Workers Union has always taken a correct and firm stand against unauthorized strikes. The Communists who are members of the union have always been in thorough agreement with the union leadership on this point, maintaining that discipline and observance of contracts is necessary for a successful organization.

President Homer Martin himself, in a statement to the press on April 12, 1937, placed his finger on the source of the unauthorized sitdowns:

"Statements in the press recently that International officers of the United Automobile Workers of America feel that responsibility of the sitdowns rests upon the local organizations and representatives have no basis. In fact, practically all of the sitdowns that have occurred have been traceable certainly as much to the local plant management as to any representative or member of the union."

As early as last April 7, 1937, following reaching of a settlement in the Chrysler strike, William Weinstone, state organizer of the Communist Party in Michigan, expressed in a public statement his confidence that **"the Chrysler workers will give their approval to this agreement and will live up to their pledge not to interrupt production, expecting in return that the management will fully uphold its part in both spirit and letter."**

LOVESTONEITE ACTION

But there was one unauthorized strike in the auto industry which took place without cause. This was the general strike called at midnight in Lansing, Michigan. The responsibility for that strike lay with Lester Washburn, a Lovestoneite, Executive Board member in charge of the Lansing organization. But Stolberg doesn't even mention this strike!

There were those who did show a certain irresponsibility toward the sitdown strikes in the auto industry. Frank Trager, writing in the Socialist Call of Feb. 6, 1937, about the sitdown strike at Flint, hailed the fact that the "Flint auto workers discarded the futile strategy of long conferences and round table negotiations" (emphasis mine—A. M.). This praise of action as against negotiations sounds very "revolutionary"—but has nothing to do with a sound strike policy which calls for using every last possibility of reaching a successful settlement before resorting to a strike. How does it happen that Stolberg has no word of criticism for the Socialist Call?

BROWDER EXPLAINS STAND

Another example is the unauthorized sitdown that took place at Pontiac on Nov. 1, 1937. The Executive Board of the union, correctly decided to call upon the men to evacuate the plant. **A few days before the decision was made, Earl Browder, speaking at a meeting of party leaders (see Daily Worker, Nov. 23, 1937) declared:**

"An enormous strike sentiment has gathered, and if it breaks through in these spontaneous sitdown strikes, we have to understand the tremendous force of workers' resentment behind them, the justifiable grievances, the tremendous provocations under which they are working. At the same time it is also clear that General Motors is deliberately provoking this strike, and when we make that judgment, IT IS ALSO CLEAR THAT THE COMMUNIST PARTY IS NOT IN FAVOR OF THESE SPONTANEOUS SMALL STRIKES. THEY CREATE A DANGER FOR THE UNION. The position of our party is that these accumulated grievances of the workers and their justified demands must be enforced by the planned action of the whole union and not by spontaneous movements of certain small sections of the union."

In the same editorial which quoted the remarks of Browder, the Daily Worker announced its complete agreement with the decision of the Executive Board of the auto union to call the Pontiac strikers to leave the plant.

CALL EDITORIAL

On the other hand, the next issue of the Socialist Call, while seeming to be against unauthorized strikes, actually accused the Executive Board of the Auto Workers Union of "crawling behavior." The Call editorial declared in part that **"when employers violate the letter and spirit of a contract, it is not the responsibility for a union leadership to object to all militant action against the employers. Such behavior is irresponsible. Such crawling behavior will lose the respect of both the bosses and the workers."**

Isn't it peculiar that Stolberg puts the blame for the Pontiac strike upon the Communists, but doesn't even mention the Socialist Call, which, as a result of the influence of Trotzkyism and of the Lovestoneites, was really sanctioning wildcat strikes?

And how about the disruptive activity of a little sect of Trotzkyite followers in Detroit, calling themselves the Revolutionary Workers League—a split-off from the main Trotzkyist body? In the midst of the Chrysler strike, they distributed copies of the March 20 issue of their paper, "The Fighting Worker," in which they called "for a general strike in auto." The front paper was covered with such disruptive slogans as "No faith in Frankensteen and other CIO 'leaders' who are against strikes and the closed shop. Spread the strike. Strike General Motors. Strike Ford. Turn all lockouts into strikes! **No more sellouts like the General Motors agreement."** (Emphasis mine—A.M.)

AID TO COMPANY

Such propaganda, which was immediately condemned by the Communist Party, was grist to the mill of the company as it looked for excuses for violence. But Stolberg, who himself forms a link between the Trotzkyites and the Lovestoneites, has nothing to say against such vile actions as that of the Revolutionary Workers League. On the contrary, he praises the Trotzkyites for what he calls their "revolutionary fervor" with which the Trotzkyites in Spain call upon the workers to take up arms against the Loyalist government!

So we see that actually it is the Communists who stand most firmly for discipline. On the other hand, it is the Trotzkyites and the Lovestoneites who are the disrupters, encouraging "wild-cat" strikes and thereby aiding the companies who are primarily responsible for them and who try to use them to break agreements. Meanwhile, with the use of "revolutionary" phrases, Stolberg attacks the Communists and helps the employers in their drive to undermine the very principle of the right to strike. In doing this, as we have pointed out, Stolberg follows the instructions laid down by Leon Trotzky to "institute in all labor organizations a regime of rigid mistrust of everyone directly or indirectly connected with the Stalinist apparatus."

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A good example of the seriousness with which the Communists view strikes is seen in their attitude to the signing of the contract with United States Steel. From the moment the organising drive began in the steel mills, the Communists in the union did their best to acquaint the rest of the workers with the painstaking care that must be taken to prepare for the strike which was generally considered inevitable. They distributed thousands of copies of a pamphlet by William Z. Foster, in which the leader of the big steel strike of 1919 drew upon his experience to explain, down to the smallest detail, how to prepare for a strike.

On March 1, 1937, however, U. S. Steel, stunned by the growth of the SWOC, by its preparations for strike and by the success of the sitdowns in the auto industry, signed the first contract in its 50 years of existence. The Communists hailed the winning of this contract **without a strike** as one of the greatest achievements in American labor history. The Communists flatly rejected whatever tendencies cropped up here and there to view the contract with suspicion because it had been won without the workers having to go through the hardships of a strike.

LITTLE STEEL STRIKE

A word should be said here about the strike in "Little Steel." For it is on this strike that Ben Stolberg, in his articles, concentrates all his ignorance and disguised anti-labor sentiments.

In the first article of this series, we quoted the reactionary George Sokolsky, writing in the Herald Tribune that Stolberg proved that Tom Girdler was right in refusing to recognize the CIO as truly representative of the workers.

What was wrong with the strike, according to Stolberg, was that the organizers, who, he says, consisted of United Mine Worker officials and Communists, "exaggerated the number of men enrolled, which misled the top leadership into acquiescing in a premature strike."

WHO'S VOICE?

Is it Stolberg or Tom Girdler speaking? Girdler's explanation every time another striker was murdered (18 in all!) was that the CIO "exaggerated the number of men enrolled" and that the CIO was a small minority acting against the wishes of the men. When Girdler said it, no one believed him. So now the Scripps-Howard press hires a "well-known radical," the "left-wing plus" Stolberg to try to be convincing where Girdler failed.

What is the truth about the Little Steel strike? First, the steel workers were not organized solely by United Mine Workers officials (as Stolberg claims in order to place all responsibility on them and to drive a wedge between the steel workers and the U.M.W.A.). Yes, the U.M.W.A. played an important part, for who was better equipped to defy the terror of the company steel towns than these fearless organizers who had faced death a hundred times in penetrating the company towns in the coal fields? But in addition to them, there were thousands of steel workers themselves. The leaders of the old Amalgamated rank and file movement.

There were the company union leaders who had swung their followers into the SWOC. There were organizers from other CIO unions. And there were Communists.

The fact is the SWOC had the men behind it. But the political situation was such, with a strike-breaker like Governor Davey in the state capitol at Columbus, Ohio, that the scales were tipped against the union.

DEFENSIVE STRIKE

The strike in Little Steel was a defensive strike. Girdler and the other Little Steel barons were able to force the strike at the moment when they wanted it. They did this by the most ruthless reign of intimidation and wholesale firings.

Two thousand men were discharged from the mills in Canton and Massillon, Ohio, alone at a time when steel production was in full swing. Three weeks elapsed between the time the local lodges voted to strike to protect their very existence, and the day, May 26, when the strike was finally called, while the officials worked for a settlement without a strike. In the meantime, thousands of men had been flocking to the SWOC offices daily demanding strike. They had seen U. S. Steel brought to its knees by the SWOC and now they saw their own lodges and themselves being thrown out of the mills in Little Steel.

On the day before the strike was finally called, thousands of men had walked out of the Republic mills at Massillon and Canton, goaded to fury by the company. The SWOC had to make a choice—stand up and fight for the existence of the union or run away and let Tom Girdler ride roughshod over all organization in Little Steel.

It is to the everlasting glory of the SWOC that it chose to fight, carried on a heroic struggle in the face of the most brutal terror, maintained the confidence of the steel workers and defeated Girdler in his attempt to drive the SWOC out of Little Steel. Today the SWOC is still there, growing and preparing for the next steps in the great battle. The Communists thoroughly approve of the policy of the CIO in the Little Steel strike and are proud of the work done by Communists during those crucial days.

Next: Unity in the labor movement.

World Front

By HARRY GANNES

• Out of the many sensational reports from Greece, ranging from stories of a revolution having broken out against Dictator John Metaxas, with troops in Athens shooting down the people, to the virtual imprisonment of King George, at least two facts are undenied and undeniable.

First, there is a popular and growing movement against the government of Aug. 4, as the Fascist dictatorship of the deranged Metaxas is called.

Second, the reply of the Athenian Dictator to popular discontent has been to intensify the terror against all liberal, democratic and even monarchist group who have issued a joint manifesto. Among the 850 leading exiles who have been shipped to Eibas and other penal islands are four former premiers: Themistocles Sophoulis, Liberal; John Theotokis National Monarchist; George Kaphandaris, Progressive, and Andrew Michalakopoulos, Independent Republican.

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Details of the joint manifesto they issued are not available yet in New York, though it is known they called on the people to win back their right of self-government and scathingly criticized the pro-Nazi plunderous policy of the Metaxas dictatorship.

We have been able to obtain details, however, of a previous manifesto issued by Alexander Milonas, leader of the Agrarian Party, which is quite similar to the joint declaration that aroused Metaxas' fury.

The Agrarian Party manifesto exposes the destructive economic policy of Metaxas, which is actually an economic adjunct of the German Nazi regime. New direct taxes have risen by 2,000,000,000 drachmas (100 drachmas equal $1), it is pointed out, in addition to indirect taxes. As a result the cost of living is soaring. The people are destitute.

Because of the arms agreement between Metaxas and the Nazi regime, the peasantry especialy have suffered. Nazi Germany gets most of the Greek olive oil, tobacco and raisin output. The government practically confiscates the peasants' crops and hands them over to Hitler in return for arms. Besides the barter arrangement for armaments, the Athens government actually pays cash besides for the planes, artillery and machine guns it is supposed to receive.

Army experts who have examined the war materials that Hitler has sent to Greece have discovered that for the most part it is outworn, second-hand equipment.

Moreover, Nazi officers have been placed in charge of the most strategic military and naval bases of Greece.

The Agrarian Party's manifesto concludes with a fervent appeal to the people to struggle for their civil rights.

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Proof that disaffections are taking place in the high army command over the duping of Greece by the Nazis through exchanging worthless armaments for Greece's agrarian products is seen in the statement of Gen. Plasteras, who is now in a French hospital recovering from an operation. Gen. Plasteras, who hase great influence among army circles, declares that when he leaves the hospital he will take an active part in the growing movement against the Metaxas dictatorship.

The Communist Party of Greece, which has been the main sufferer in the ferocious terror of the Metaxas regime, has not been quieted for a moment. The official organ of the Communist Party of Greece comes out regularly, and copies of each issue are obtainable throughout the country.

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So severe is the Nazi-Metaxas regime that many of the old Greek classics are taboo. Recently, the students of the University of Athens called a meeting. The only speech made at that gathering was the reading of the famous oration of Pericles exhorting the Athenians to the glory of their traditions in the struggle for democracy and freedom. Though not a single word was added to that oration, though not a syllable was uttered against Metaxas, the students responsible for the meeting were thrown into prison.

M. W. Fodor, Chicago Daily News correspondent in Central Europe, commenting on the latest developments in Greece, declared: "At present it is certain only that the dictatorship in Greece has been made more rigid, that all leaders of the opposition have been deported to the islands. . . . For it is by no means an easy job to be dictator of Greece, a country famous for individualism and love of liberty. Greece, in her long history, has had many dictators, and even during the last decade there were many dictators trying to introduce autocratic measures of rule. They all failed in face of the indomitable love of liberty of the Greeks."

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Letters From Our Readers

Unemployed Southerners Welcome Organization—

Editor, Daily Worker: Atlanta, Ga.

I am a WPA worker in the city of Atlanta and am not a Communist, but I look to the Daily Worker for news of real interest to labor as our local papers have a way of choosing what is to their liking for publication in their columns.

News of the organization of an Unemployed and WPA local is being received with enthusiasm by the unemployed and project worker. It brings a new hope that the "unrespectable" can develop an organization which will have enough power to gain some attention from those who have so far scorned us—those authorities who've made us sit for days in the local relief office before we could be certified for relief and not because they could not move faster, because where pressure has been brought to bear certifications have been known to come through immediately; those authorities who've given some of us the run-a-round when we've asked for emergency food orders, and, when they did finally get it, it turned out to be a dozen eggs, half of them rotten, or a sack of field peas; and, finally, those legislators in our State Assembly who so glibly made promises to labor when they were wanting to be elected but this week refused even to appear at a meeting of the local when they were invited to speak.

We cannot attack these same legislators in our local papers and get the true facts before the public about how they fail to keep their promises to labor and how they fail to pay any attention to our group. So we must use the columns of the Daily Worker and spread it abroad among workers and sympathizers that they must work harder to get the 7,000 who are on relief to participate in this new organization. If we build a strong organization we will be able to use our vote when election time comes around again and what is more important at the moment we can better conditions and more security on our WPA jobs as long as we are on them.

J. B.

Change the World

Japanese People Have a Long History Of Struggle and Heroism

by MIKE GOLD

THE only political problem in the world today is: how fast can we unite and educate the people to fight for their own interests against the fascist minority?

Everything waits on this; and when it happens, all this loud canaille of dictators, storm troopers and capitalists will vanish like dirty slush under a strong April sun.

I have been recently re-reading a history of the Japanese labor movement by our great comrade Sen Katayama, who died a few years ago. I wish this history, and others like it, were better known in America and other foreign lands.

It is a false picture that the bourgeois newspaper correspondents give us of the Japanese people (don't they always misrepresent the underlying population of any land?). Even the New Republic recently printed an article portraying the Japanese people as a solid, unbroken mass of fanatics, possessed from childhood by only one religious passion, viz.: to die for the sacred emperor on the battlefield.

A cursory reading of any true history of Japan destroys all such 100 per cent legends. There has always been a class war in Japan, always the two nations within the nation. The Japanese people have a long history of struggle against their native oppressors. For decades a great labor and Socialist movement his stirred the land.

We know that Hitler isn't Germany, nor Mussolini, Italy; and it is just as great a folly to assume that Hirohito and his demented warlords speak for the nation. The Japanese people have still to be heard from, and knowing their history, one can have the same faith in them as in the German and Italian masses.

Even during the centuries of feudalism there was a series of peasant revolts in Japan. There were also powerful guilds of handicraft workers, who protected their wages and working conditions by organizational methods.

The modern labor movement in Japan began in 1897, after the first war with China, when Katayama, a worker and student who had returned from America, founded with Takano, a journalist, and Sawada, a tailor, the Iron Workers' Union in Tokio. Its constitution and by-laws were copied from those of the American trade unions. On the same day the Labor World, Japan's first labor paper, edited by Katayama, was published. The tone and spirit of the movement at that time can be illustrated by a quotation from the paper's platform:

"The people are silent. I will be the advocate of this silence. I will speak for the dumb; I will speak for the despairing, silent ones; I will interpret their stammerings; I will interpret the grumblings, murmurings, the tumults of the crowds, the complaints, the cries of men who have been so degraded by suffering and ignorance that they have no strength to voice their wrongs. I will be the word of the people. I will be the bleeding mouth from which the gag has been snatched. I will say everything."

Strikes, immense waves of organization of the masses, followed by government suppression, anti-war struggles, Socialist educational campaigns that penetrated the straw-roofed peasant huts, the university halls and even the homes of the feudal aristocrats, have marked the internal history of Japan since. The Japanese people have had their Sacco-Vanzetti and Tom Mooney cases; they have made general strikes and great electoral victories for Socialism; they produced a great proletarian literature, second at one time in volume and quality only to that of the Soviet Union; they have developed out of the masses great leaders of the stature of our own Bill Haywoods and William Z. Fosters.

How can anyone dare to say the Japanese people have suddenly changed overnight, and now are one solid reactionary mass of dupes and imperialists? It is a lie and slander, and the recent wholesale arrests of people's leaders in Japan are the first obvious answer to this lie.

How little one can learn from the bourgeois correspondents what is really happening in a country! They repeat generally only the official handouts. They report only from the palaces, but not from the streets and fields of a land.

They tell us nothing about the Japanese people today. But news of the people is the only real news, and the Japanese people, with their long history of popular struggle and heroism, will soon open the eyes of even these isolated, insulated publicity men for capitalism.

Column Left

Are You Sick? Then More Wages Is the Medicine!

by HARRISON GEORGE

IF YOU'RE SICK, the best medicine is higher wages.

That's the inescapable conclusion of the U. S. Health Service report upon a survey the government has made (through that "boondoggling" WPA) of 2,800,000 people in 84 cities and 23 rural districts in 19 states.

"Much of the sickness and many deaths are due primarily to lack of medical care for those too poor to afford it," says the report.

Just how wide is the mass of people most affected by sickness and—don't forget—consequent death in many cases, is shown by the survey to be 80 per cent of all families, namely, those whose income is less than $2,000 per year. Sickness and death reaping their biggest harvest among families with less than $1,000 per year.

The capitalist owned newspapers do not like such "news." They preferrpd to run it in one column, on incide pages, leaving their front pages for "sex fiends" and counterfeiters.

But, tell me, you fathers and mothers of city or farm, whose income for a whole year is no more than $500, is it important to you that 168 of your dear babies die out of every 1,000 born—as compared to only 30 out of 1,000 born to people whose income is $3,000?

Let some twisted-minded victim of Hearst's pornographic papers maltreat a child, and the poison press will scream in huge headlines. Just as if Hearst, or Howard, or Scripps cared about children!

But here, in a federal government report, in dry figures, is the tragic story of the slaughter of countless innocent babies of the poor—and who cares? Not the "newspapers" of the economic royalists!

The San Francisco News of Roy Howard, who complains that he has only $200,000 a year to live on, put this indictment of capitalism on page four under a headline that concealed, not revealed, the needless slaughter of tens of thousands of innocent little babies!

The S. F. Chronicle buried it on page seven, in one column, overshadowed with a three-column picture of a prize contest—a pretty girl in the center, of course.

Among families of low income—80 per cent of all families—the government declares: "It is apparent that inadequate diet, poor housing, the hazards of occupation and the instability of the labor market, create health problems which are not being dealt with adequately."

Why are these problems not "dealt with adequately?" Whose responsibility is it? Primarily, it is the duty of the government, and the New Deal, which figured that "one-third" of the people are "ill-fed, ill-clothed and ill-housed," evidently underestimated—for the survey shows 40 per cent of all families get less than $1,000 per year.

Yet even the mild reforms of the New Deal are attacked by the rich and reactionary as though such reforms were "impossible" or were some "menace" to civilization. Every prostitute of the pen, from Hugh Johnson to every nitwit scribbler bawls "This is Bolshevism!"

Yes, even the U. S. Health Service which makes this damning indictment of the "richest nation on earth," with an anxious eye on the reactionary American Medical Association, apologetically disclaims any intention of encouraging the movement toward "tax-paid" or "socialized" medicine.

It is clear that this situation must be corrected by the demands of the toiling people, voiced firstly through trade unions and farmers' organizations. The government must be forced to move, first for preventative measures to maintain health, secondly to restore the ill to health. And the fight for higher wages and incomes must be tirelessly waged.

Millet, 'Painter of Peasants'

Famous Artist Made Unique Contribution to French Painting

This week marks the 63rd anniversary of the death of Jean Francois Millet, the famous 19th century French painter. The author of the following article presents many of the controversial views which Millet's work has created and adds his own critical remarks.

By H. A. Meerness

Jean Francois Millet, the French painter who died 63 years ago, enjoys the unique honor of being as badly misunderstood by his contemporaries as he is by the general public today.

His contemporaries thought him a violent revolutionary—which he wasn't. Popular opinion today considers him smug and conventional—which he wasn't.

Millet was certainly the last one to consider his paintings politically revolutionary. In fact, he distrusted and shied away from the revolutionary movement of his day. He preached abnegation, a return to the soil, a closer connection with labor and the fruitfulness of France.

And yet this idea, which he shared with the group of painters who called themselves the Barbizon School (from the name of the little country town where they lived and painted) seemed to the smug upper classes of 19th Century France the height of revolutionary propaganda.

One critic cried that "The Sower' was a revolutionary work plainly conceived by a Socialist painter in protest against the tyranny of the rich over the suffering poor."

It would be pleasing today to say that this horror-stricken critic was right. But he was not. Millet, Corot and the Barbizon school made a revolution in painting, but their politics were no threat to the established smugness of the day.

They did not criticize or attack. They simply painted what they saw, and if "The Sower" seemed to the upper classes a symbol of "the tyranny of the rich over the suffering poor" it was simply because the peasants Millet saw were poor and suffering.

Thus while we must realize that in the light of history Millet's Christian humility and mysticism are inadequate as an artistic philosophy we cannot deny the contribution he and his associates made to artistic tradition.

His Contemporaries

Corot and Courbet were Millet's forerunners in the "return to nature" and each, in his own way, was perhaps more clear-sighted than the famous "Painter of the Peasant." Courbet saw the way out and became a revolutionary, participating in the Revolution of 1848 and the Paris Commune.

But it was Millet who led the school, who first championed in the artistic world the belief that the artist must return to the simplicity and naturalness of the country-side as opposed to the stuffy conventionalism of "fashionable" painting.

This sounds like a commonplace to us today and we must recall the condition of French painting in the mid-Nineteenth century before we can realize the importance of the contribution of the Barbizon school.

After the great French Revolution classicism had dominated the field. It was not a classicism such as that of the Greco-Roman world, but a spurious variety.

The Republicans of the French Revolution had dreamed of re-establishing a Republic based upon the reason and justice of the Golden Ages of Greece and Rome. David, the greatest of the Republican painters, had attempted to model his canvasses on this ideal. He had painted careful studies of subjects dressed in the flowing gowns of the ancient world. Balance, precision and finish were what he sought.

But what had been all very well in the revolutionary David rapidly deteriorated once it became the fashion. By 1830 it had become the rage to do fashionable portraits in the "classical" manner. Jean Ingres was the great leader of this school, and his followers were legion.

The "opposition" school which had sprung up under Delacroix sought to paint pictures in the "romantic" vein. These canvasses were nearly always built upon some literary or historical scene, and they were all far removed from reality. Painting was rapidly getting into a sad state.

It was against this tradition that Millet and Corot revolted. The service they performed for painting was largely similar to what Wordsworth did for English poetry when he rebelled against the dry and stuffy traditions of "grand" writing and returned to the simple things of the British countryside.

In this light Millet and the Barbizon school will be seen to have contributed a great deal to the development of painting.

Their faults, however, often blind a modern audience to this contribution. Among their faults were these:

They were not sufficiently critical both in a technical and a social sense, of the world they saw about them. Millet declared that he simply "recorded" what he saw. We know today that such an impartial "recording" is impossible. The artist does not simply copy nature—he edits it and criticizes it with every stroke of his brush. The really honest artist is he who recognizes this and creates from an honestly reasoned approach.

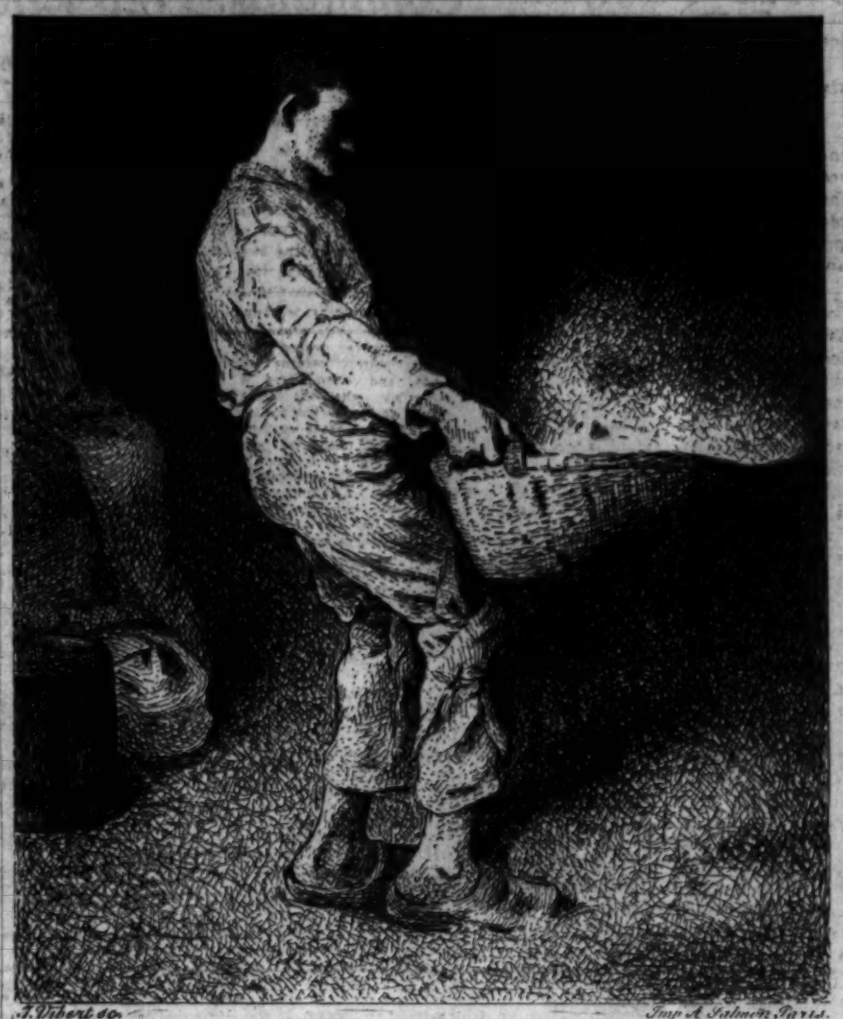
His Delusion

By deluding himself that he was completely "impartial" Millet simply covered up the muddiness and mysticism of his artistic approach. A Millet canvas is sentimental and unclear. His works look as if he had continually painted in a sort of mental dusk.

His second great fault is his extreme subjectivity. By this he loses clarity and precision and his composition suffers. The various parts of his canvasses seem to fade into one another.

Finally, Millet lacked social insight, an insight which might have clarified his technique and would certainly have clarified his understanding of the peasants of his beloved France. It would, at least, have taught him the cause of their misery and oppression and might, as it did with Courbet, have given him an inkling as to a way out.

But these weaknesses have exacted their toll from Millet. Today he is no longer esteemed as a painter. But as a ground-breaker and figure of great importance in the history of art, his contribution has been weighty indeed.



A Peasant at Work—By Jean Francois Millet

Books of the Day

By Claire Leslie

Old Hell has a sly humor that manages to poke fun at every bourgeois idiocy from the get-rich-quick theory to the be-good-and-God-will-help-you formula. The story is a caricature of bourgeois aspirations on the part of poverty stricken Southern poor whites.

When a man is rich there are advantages such as not worrying about crops that are too much trouble to plant in the second place, because the land is too poor to bear them in the first place. So Old Hell has a convenient dream about oil wells which he accepts as divine revelation leading to untold wealth, provided he can get Luster Outhouse, who owns a well-digging machine to dig for the oil. This is not an easy task, for Luster, after having dug into the countryside in previous futile attempts, has become convinced that oil does not come from the ground.

Gowen has the knack of twisting the logical reasoning of Old Hell Frickles, a perfect sucker for all the American myths, into the perfect idiocies they really are, with result that after the reader gets through laughing, he has some serious thinking to do. It is destructive to the underlying capitalist philosophy and leaves no hope for fortune seekers except a nice safe berth ina straitjacket, which is not much reward for a lifetime of scheming.

Old Hell is a rugged individualist. He has a high sense of ethics, thinking it quite wrong to kill a man unless he lays a name to him, or of course, unless he is an officer of the law, but then (Old Hell reasons) officers of the law aren't really men and you can kill them like snakes and that's all right. Besides, there's a bounty on killing deputy sheriffs.

Emmett Gowen did not write about the lighter side of Tobacco Road, as the publisher's blurb reads on the jacket. He wrote about the disinherited, poor farmers who have been driven back into the hills, into the waste lands by encroaching capitalism, people who live from hand to mouth, who literally starve along from day to day, who never see money from year to year. He chose to write about these people through the medium of humor, and it is not at them he pokes fun, but at the civilization which creates them.

The novel seems to spring from the very earth itself; it is rich in folk-humor, the sort of thing Southern peasants joke about among themselves.

Hanns Eisler Arrives in U. S. After Extended European Tour

Noted Anti-Nazi Composer, Who Wrote Regiment Song for Fifth Division of Loyalist Army, Discusses People's Front Music

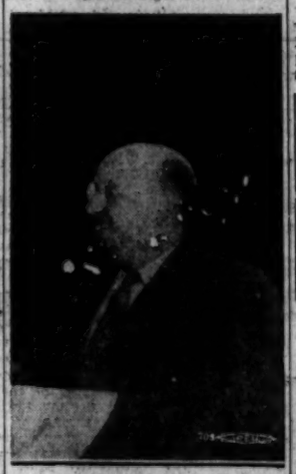
By Martin McCall

After two years' absence, Hanns Eisler, world-renowned composer, returned to this country last week, brimming over with news of musical activities over the whole non-Nazi face of Europe, and perfunctorily describing his own large, rich output during the interval.

He gave concerts in the principal cities of Europe; London, Paris, Zurich, Antwerp, Brussels, Copenhagen, Amsterdam and Prague. In London, where he spent eight months, his oratorio "The Expedient" ("Die Massnahme") received ten performances under the direction of Ansermet. In London, also, Eisler was musical director of the new film version of "Pagliacci" starring Richard Tauber, leading tenor of the Vienna Staatsoper.

In Copenhagen, he wrote the music for Brecht's play, "Die Rundkoepfe und die Spitzkoepfe" ("The Round Heads and the Pointed Heads"). The decade-long Eisler-Brecht collaboration is proceeding fruitfully. The composer tells of the pair's latest completed works, "Die Deutsche Symphonie" a full evening's performance for orchestra chorus and soloists, dealing with the historic events of post-war Germany, and of a group of solo cantatas with chamber music accompaniment. At present Eisler and Brecht are working on an opera called "Goliath."

Milhaud, Eisler says, is "sick." He has just completed a sacred cantata. That French composer's venerable countryman, Koechlin, is leader of the Popular Front music movement. Alan Bush's new Piano Concerto (last movement with chorus) was recently broadcast by the BBC in London. Alois Haba, the Czech composer who is mainly known for his experimental work in quarter tones, has written an opera about the unemployed. Simultaneously, his "New Earth," on a Soviet subject, is soon to be produced at the National Opera at Prague.



HANNS EISLER

Wrote Regiment Song

The official regiment song of loyalist Spain's Fifth Division is Eisler's. Apropos, Eisler gave a concert for the International Brigade at Murcia, near Madrid, in January 1937. While in Spain, he was in contact with Ludwig Renn with whom he collaborated in the writing of some songs. He met Malraux once while changing trains.

He was anxious to hear Marc Blitzstein's "The Cradle Will Rock" at once, and by now he probably has heard it. In two years, he heard no performances of American music in Europe; there only was a report of a performance of a Roy Harris work at a music festival in Venice. But Eisler is intensely interested in the work of American composers, eager to know what is being done.

Arrangements have already been made for the hearing of Eisler's own works. They will be heard on the New Masses program of Feb. 6; they will be heard on Feb. 27 at the New School, in conjunction with a concert of American composers, and in the middle of March, they will comprise an entire program at the WPA Composers' Forum.

Meanwhile, the New School has announced that Eisler will lecture on the Future of Music and will conduct a workshop in vocal composition during its spring term.

New Theatre League Program Seen

A New Labor Theatre Is Also Launched This Past Week-End

By JOHN CAMBRIDGE

Last week-end was notable in the Left wing theatre for two events, the debut of New Labor Theatre, and a New Theatre Night.

The New Theatre League on Sunday night presented the first of the New Theatre Nights this season. With Fred Keating as Master of Ceremonies the programme consisted of **Hello France**, a one-act play by Theodore Kaghan; **The Bishop of Munster**, a monologue by H. Kraft, rendered by Morris Carnovsky; and **Plant In the Sun**, a one-act play by Ben Bengal.

Plant In the Sun has already been reviewed in these columns, and it will be sufficient to recall now that it is the New Theatre League Prize play about a sit-down strike in a candy factory. On Sunday night it was beautifully staged and acted, respectively by Art Smith and American Theatre Council Group No. 570. There were particularly good performances by Sam Bonnell, Ben Ross, Perry Bruskin, Art Smith, Luke Pollen, and Art Zwerling.

The play will be presented again next Sunday night at the Mercury Theatre, and it is not be missed by anybody who cares for exciting, moving, and important drama.

The Bishop of Munster is an address by an anti-Nazi Bishop before he is arrested. It was recited with all the color and emotion of Morris Carnovsky's beautiful voice.

Hello France is concerned with the boys of the Lincoln Battalion in Spain. It recounts a series of telephone conversations, which the boys have with their relatives, and also with such things as Franco and Hitler. The play does not come off, because of its loose structure. The conversations are not linked, and the play does not build to any climax. Mr. Kaghan has an idea, but he should reconstruct it in more tightly dramatic form.

Saturday night saw the launching of New Labor Theatre. Situated at Yorkville Center, 268 East 78th St., this workers' theatre could not have found any locality more in need of the kind of entertainment which the organization promises to offer. It is intended also that New Labor Theatre shall present plays to trade unions, and it is in accordance with this policy that the Theatre has begun its work with a new version of **Waiting For Lefty** by Clifford Odets. This version is designed to appeal with special force to trade union audiences. On Saturday night the play was well directed by Brett Warren, and efficiently acted by a largely professional cast, which included Arthur Zwerling, Sue Warren, Will Lee, Jack Arnold, Maurice Clark, and Sam Roland.

New Labor Theatre is also looking for scripts, and deserves every support.

"Labor on the March"

"Labor on the March," a series of radio presentations over station WEVD every Tuesday night, will present on tonight's program a dramatization of labor's fight to unionize the Ford auto workers.

WPA's "Showing Off"

The 49th Street Theatre will have the appearance of old home night tonight when several theatrical organizations will celebrate the return of vaudeville and minstrels to Broadway with the opening of the WPA Federal Theatre project's "Showing Off."

Good Bill in Brooklyn

Beginning today, the new Broadway Theatre, 246 Broadway in Brooklyn, presents a double feature program "Nightingale" and "China Strikes Back," through Thursday.

Just Out!

The People's Front

BY EARL BROWDER

352 Pages $2.25

The Marxist Book-of-the-Month Selection for February

BUY IT IN YOUR UNIT

Pins and Needles

Harold J. Rome is well-known for his excellent songs in "Pins and Needles," currently seen at Labor Stage. Mr. Rome will also present two new musical numbers at the New Masses concert Sunday evening, Feb. 6, at the 46th St. Theatre.

Health Advice

By Medical Advisory Board

...ctors of the Medical Advisory Board do not advertise. Readers' questions will be referred to a doctor for reply. However, diagnosis of individual cases and prescription will not be attempted. When writing, please enclose stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Why Can't You Sleep?

Miami Beach, Fla.

Dear Friend,

As you know, we do not attempt to diagnose by mail, and probably you are not expecting us to diagnose your condition. Physicians have assured you that you are organically sound. For most physicians, such a diagnosis, i.e. the absence of an organic condition, is sufficient to make them lose interest in a case. This is not because of inefficiency. Doctors are trained to treat organic conditions, and when they don't find such a conditions they feel there is nothing to treat. Perhaps the training is to blame, but certainly not the individual physician. But that doesn't mean of course, that the patient is to blame if he doesn't have an organic illness. Nor does it mean that his illness isn't genuine, that it doesn't cause real suffering. If the physician gives the patient such an impression, as he sometimes does, then certainly the physician is to blame.

* * *

INSOMNIA is in itself not a disease entity, but rather a symptom of some disturbance, in most instances, psychological. You must have met many people who have complained of a restless night because of worry or frustration. Sleep is a physiological mechanism and such mechanisms are very sensitive to emotional stresses. Not only sleep but a good many other physiological functions may be distributed by some underlying discontent. Often the disturbance itself is hidden even to the sufferer, who is only conscious of a vague feeling of not adjusting comfortably to life.

Without help, insomnia can't be overcome. The kind of help you need, however, is probably of a special kind and not easy to get in Florida. What is needed is a person skilled in listening who will make it possible for you to work through your life story, give you a chance to try to see your life in long section, from the time of your childhood, your relationship to your parents and to others.

We do not know how you can find such a professional listener. In medicine, psychiatrists are the specialists equipped to do this work. They are expensive and there are no psychiatric clinics in Florida. Perhaps you might be able to sell your local doctor the idea of trying to help you in regular weekly interviews, to work this problem through.

Dots & Dashes

HIGHLIGHT PROGRAMS FOR TODAY

7:30-EAR, Madrid, Spain, on 9.42 m., 31-m., short wave band

7:30-WABC—Famous Actors Guild with Helen Menken in "Second Husband"

8:00-WEAF—Johnny Presents Russ Morgan's Orchestra, Charles Martin, Frances Adair, Glenn Cross, Genevieve Rowe, Ray Block and Swing Fourious and guest

WABC—"Big Town," with Edward Robinson

8:30-WABC—Johnny how

9:00-WEAF—Hollywood Mardi Gras

WABC—Jack Oakie's College

9:30-EAR, Madrid, Spain

7:00-WABC—Poetic Melodies

WJZ—Easy Aces, Sketch

7:15-WABC—Hollywood Screen

7:30-WABC—Famous Screen

7:30-WJZ—Famous Actors Guild

8:00-WEAF—Variety Show, Russ Morgan's Orchestra

WABC—Edward G. Robinson

8:30-WABC—Al Jolson

WEAF—Wayne Kings' Orch.

10:00-WABC—Benny Goodman's Swing School

THE STAGE

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DAILY WORKER SPORTS

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1938

Young America

By DAVE RICHARDS

It was no accident that the largest—and the hottest—legislative commission at the recent Model Youth Assembly in New York was concerned with the question of preserving peace.

There were dozens of legislative commissions functioning at this Assembly — commissions dealing with such problems as housing, recreation, public health, crime prevention, and consumer problems. Each of these commissions was well attended by delegates who were primarily interested in the questions being discussed at their particular hearing.

The great promise of this united youth movement is this growing ability to adjust itself to the feelings and needs of young people, and to establish a basis for collaboration on such intimate questions as cleaning out the East Side slums.

So, in a sense, the most important thing about this Assembly was the very fact of the variety of interests which brought the young delegates together, and the detailed discussion they gave to immediate ways and means of improving their conditions. These deliberations will be the basis for establish centres of youth collaboration in the various neighborhoods and communities that will still further extend the scope of the forward march of a united young generation.

Nevertheless, everyone felt that the deliberations of the commission on peace were of transcendent importance. Robert Raven, that heroic veteran of the Lincoln Brigade who lost his sight in the service of democracy, hit the keynote when he said:

"It's all very well to talk about better homes and better education and better jobs. But what use are all of these things if they're going to be destroyed by war. What good is it to build model homes, if they're to be devastated by bombs. What's the sense in planning to raise a family, if in a few years we are to see our children murdered by Fascism, like the children of Spain. Before anything else, we must win the right to live—we must stop the threate of war."

The Peace Commission went on record by a 10 to 1 count in support of President Roosevelt's Chicago speech—in support of a policy of quaranting the aggressors. They did this despite the attempts of a few Trotskyites and Young Socialists to confuse issues by a filibuster conducted in behalf of their isolationist counter-resolution.

The most inspiring thing about this session was the way in which many young delegates, new to political discussions of this kind, could cut keenly through the web of illusion spun by the isolationists.

To the claim that collective security meant involving the United States in war, they pointed out that collective security could deny to Fascism the sinews of war, and thus restrain a Fascism which, although bellicose, was bankrupt.

To the claim that the Congress was supporting a program of rearmament, delegate after delegate pointed out that this armament program was an outgrowth of the war danger—and that collective security, by lessening the war danger, would provide an alternative to rearmament.

Proponents of isolation said that they were in favor of a boycott, but not an embargo—and incautiously cited the boycott of German goods four years ago as an illustration of how effective a boycott could be. But they were answered by other delegates who pointed out that while boycotts are good, the boycott of Germany had not kept Hitler out of Spain or Czechoslovakia — and that it was just plain silly to refuse to cooperate with any force that would help to strangle the growth of Fascism.

Many of the advocates of isolationism accused the Assembly of being utilized to pull Standard Oil's coals out of the Eastern conflagration. But they were answered by other speakers, who showed that if young America could help China to get rid of Japanese imperialism, the Chinese people would be able to take care of Standard Oil in their own time.

This session showed very clearly that collective security is not merely a "Communist policy," as the isolationists, robbed of all other arguments, finally declared. Collective security is a policy which all the young people of America can support—it is a policy which they are coming to understand more clearly every day, despite the attempts of such diverse political bedfellows as the Young People's Socialist League, the Fellowship of Reconciliation, and William Randolph Hearst to muddy the waters of political thinking.

Wings For Workers

By HERB STEINER

". . . The new 1938 airplanes are out. Had to ask for a microscope to try to find a price less than Twelve-Hundred $'s (plus extras). There are less than six makes below fifteen hundred, and these are all in the newly developed plane class. The four-five and ten-thousand-dollar types and upwards hold sway . . . Henry S. Morgan has a beautiful Grumman . . . reputed value Fifty-Thousand Dollars . . . May be wrong, it might be more! Lowest prices in old planes are about five-hundred dollars . . . equivealent to an auto worth about a hundred-dollars (or less). How long does a hundred dollar auto hold together without frequent and costly repairs? . . . Can American workers purchase planes at these prices?

"Millions of international Anti-Fascists were not wishing happy landings to Bruno Mussolini . . . recent Italy to South Afro hop . . . anymore land coveted by pappy, Bruno? . . . Is Vittorio waiting to see another beautiful sight . . . the slaughter of innocents!

"There are far less licensed pilots in the United States than there are in the major countries on the continent . . . America has about 17,000 licensed pilots (amateur, private, limited commercial and transport) . . . approximately one pilot for every 8,000 Americans . . .America has the greatest production and output of airplanes . . . Something doesn't jibe!

". . .We're being stopped by many people who refute the recent article on "Safety in Airplanes"; they call attention to the recent crashes! . . . Still stick by the wings . . . feel far safer in a plane than in an auto . . . ask any pilot or student. Memo for note-book: Check with the pilot's at the fields asking their opinion on WHY passenger planes run into mountains . . . There might be a story behind a story.

". . . Side-slips to I. W. O. Aeroceivers of one Taylor Cub crash Club Members: You will be the replane. Motor . . . parts . . . landing gear . . . wings . . . fuselage, etc., will be hoisted through the windows of the new club-rooms. It will take time, but under instruction, you will be able to rebuild the plane to perform like new. The student in this crack-up, washed-out when making a forced landing in a Pennsylvania farm-field . . . personal injury, one pair of torn trousers!

when flying against a head wind is "A favorite stunt of air-men to remain stationary in the air . . . Flying into a forty-mile wind they throttle back to 60 miles per hour and tilt the nose of the ship slightly in the air . . . it looks funny from the ground . . . they remain in one place not moving."

What's On

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MICHAEL QUILL, Jack Dempsey will be at the Steno's Ball. 75c in advance; $1 at door, Royal Windsor, Feb. 5.

PHILIP J. JAFFE, Editor of Amerasia, speaks on "Can China Win?" Adm. 25c. 2nd floor, 35 E. 12th St. Ausp.: Workers School Forum. Feb. 3, 2:30 P.M.

AUTHORS' DAY: Friday, Feb. 11, 4 P.M. Harry Slochower will speak on "Three Ways of Modern Man." Questions and Discussion. Adm. free.

Chicago, Ill.

SCOTT NEARING speaks Friday, Feb. 4, at 8 P.M. Capital Bldg., 159 N. State. Subject: Japan's "Place in the Sun." Ausp.: Chicago Workers School. 40c.

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DEBATE

"What Policy Shall the United States Adopt towards Japan's Invasion of China?"

PROF. JOHN L. CHILDS, Teachers College, "Collective Action" VS. GEORGE SOULE, Editor "New Republic", "Neutrality"

Chairman: DR. CORLISS LAMONT

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MEAT CUTTERS 'GET' MIGHTY FURRIERS

Champs Stave Off Upset with Great Spurt

By Roy Parker

The Furriers Joint Council just about managed to keep itself off the skids at Stuyvesant High School when the Joint Council five just about managed to escape with a close 47-42 victory over the scrappy Meat Cutters quintet. What hurts is that two of the Meat Cutters' stars failed to appear for the game.

After losing to the Post Office Clerks last week, their first defeat of the season, the Furriers were out to show the Trade Union Athletic Association fans that they're still the best team on the local labor courts . . . and they weren't very convincing about it.

Going into the final quarter, the Meat Cutters held a three-point lead and it looked like the game, but the Furriers put on the heat in the final minutes to crawl through on top. Credit for the victory goes to Marty Ackerman who continued his scoring streak with fifteen points, Al Hirsh who tallied eleven and to Max Horowitz, playing his first game as a regular, who put in nine points to show the Furriers that he knew his stuff when he got a chance.

Howard Blackman did the heavy work for the Meat Cutters, running up fourteen points. Bill Cooper ran second with eleven.

IWO KEEPS GOING

The International Workers Order All-Stars continued their winning ways with an easy 50-26 victory over the Association of Workers in Public Relief Agencies in the second game of the triple-header. It was Dewey Boyden, Mario Palnqui and Will Reed who did the trick, with fourteen, twelve and ten points, respectively, Al Solomon turned in more than half of the A.W.P.R.A. points with fourteen.

In the third game the United Wholesale Employes nosed out Local 1224 of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, 39-35 in a thrilling game that saw the score tied up time and again before the final whistle blew.

Bob Solodkin and George Feinberg were the lads who kept the U.W.E. ahead as far as the final score goes, tallying twenty-nine points between them. They almost didn't turn the trick because Pete Wytems went on a one man scoring spree for the U.E.R.M.W. to the tune of sixteen points. The addition of Joe Kantor's eight almost sunk the U.W.E., and the Wholesale boys breathed a sigh of relief when Sheldon Siskind dumped in two baskets to put the game on ice in the closing minutes.

(FIRST GAME)

Furriers (47)	G.	F.	P.	Meat Cutters (42)	G.	F.	P.
Acker'n, rf	7	1	15	Fox, rf	0	3	3
Weinf's, lf	3	0	6	Cooper, lf	5	1	11
Askenas, c	0	0	0	Blackman, c	6	2	14
Friedman	0	0	0	Green, rg	1	1	3
Hirsh, rg	5	1	11	Eisenstadt	0	0	0
Plaxman	0	0	0	Sherman, lg	1	1	3
Stetke's, lg	2	2	6				
Horowitz	4	1	9	TOTALS	17	8	43
TOTALS	21	8	47				

(SECOND GAME)

I.W.O. (50)	G.	F.	P.	A.W.P.R.A. (26)	G.	F.	P.
Palanqui, rf	6	0	12	Jacobson, rf	1	0	2
Reed, lf	5	0	10	Horowitz, lf	4	0	8
Fritz, c	3	0	6	Solomon, c	4	6	14
Cornelius	2	0	4	Voltaire, rg	0	0	0
Boyden, rg	6	2	14	Dobbins	0	0	0
Jenkins, lg	1	2	4	Gorod'sky, lg	1	0	2
Groce	0	0	0				
TOTALS	23	4	50	TOTALS	10	6	26

(THIRD GAME)

U.W.E. (39)	G.	F.	P.	U.E.R.M.W., Local 1224 (35)	G.	F.	P.
Fried'n, lf	2	0	4	Kantor, rf	4	0	8
Siskind, lf	2	0	4	Prov'sano, lf	3	0	6
Solodkin, c	6	4	16	Wytems, c	7	2	16
Weill, rg	1	0	2	Dimitruck, rg	0	0	0
Feinberg	6	1	13	Moskowitz	1	0	2
Orimer, lg	0	0	0	Woll, lg	0	3	3
TOTALS	17	5	39	TOTALS	15	5	35

Mt. Carmel Continues Tops in IWO Play

There hasn't been much of a shakeup in the International Workers Order basketball tourney standings as the result of last Sunday's games. In the Senior Division the Medas won their first game from the Sachems, 21-10 and Mt. Carmel continued undefeated with a 37-22 victory over the Pacs. In the Intermediate Division Y16 forfeited to the Iwoys and the Vanguards forfeited to the Yonkers Twigs.

Up in Connecticut, the New Haven Olympics, last year's New England IWO court champs, gave New Britain a 44-18 shellacking. The Olympics are the boys who dropped a heart-breaker to the Philly Jinx in the National semi-finals last year. The score was 51-50.

Riggs Trims Grant

TAMPA, Fla., Jan. 30 (UP).—Bobby Riggs, masterful young Chicago tenpis player, showed effective superiority over Bryan (Bitsy) Grant of Atlanta today, winning an exhibition match from the diminutive Atlantan 3-6, 6-4, 6-4, 6-1.

Grant defeated Riggs earlier this winter in the finals of the Miami Biltmore tournament.

Cy Signs

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 30 (UP).—Cy Blanton, Pittsburgh Pirates pitcher, today accepted a contract with the Pirates for the 1938 season. The club did not reveal the salary involved.

REWARD

Joe DiMaggio receives a plaque designating him as the outstanding player of 1937 at the Baseball Writers Dinner.

Amerks Drop 5 Points Behind Canadiens

The New York Americans' chances to overtake the second-place Les Canadiens in the Canadian Division of the National Hockey League faded as they fell five points behind the Montreal squad.

In the only one of Sunday night's three games to go to a decision, Les Canadiens beat the Americans, 4-2. Gagnon, Haynes, Buswell and Lepine scored for the winners; Chapman and Carr for the Americans.

The standings:

AMERICAN DIVISION	W.	L.	T.	Pts.
Boston	15	5	4	40
New York Rangers	16	9	5	37
Chicago	9	14	7	25
Detroit	6	18	8	20
CANADIAN DIVISION				
Toronto	14	7	7	35
Montreal Canadiens	13	10	7	31
New York Americans	10	13	6	26
Montreal Maroons	9	16	4	22

This week's schedule:—Tonight: Toronto at Canadiens, Chicago at Rangers, Detroit at Boston. Thursday: Chicago at Montreal, Canadiens at Toronto, Detroit at Americans. Saturday: Americans at Canadiens, Boston at Toronto. Sunday: Detroit at Rangers, Boston at Chicago.

Presenting 4 Styles of Court Play

In four years of intersectional college basketball programs at Madison Square Garden practically all styles of play have been witnessed by spectators, but never have they seen in any one double-header the variety of attack which will be presented in the Long Island University-Washington and Lee and City College-Manhattan College games tomorrow night.

These four teams will present four widely differing styles of offensive play, each of which has been most successful through the years. Manhattan's aggresive, rough and tumble performance will be pitted against the superb ball-handling, short passing and shooting game of City College. L. I. U.'s long set-shot attack and shifting zone defense will be matched by W. and L.'s scoring attempts from pivot posts on each side of the four lanes, and tap-in plays on missed shots.

The ability of City College players to handle the ball well and change the strategy to meet changing conditions in a game makes Coach Nat Holman's team a dangerous threat at all times. Holman feels there is no defense for a good ball-handling team, and teaches his players first to be ball-handlers and then shooters.

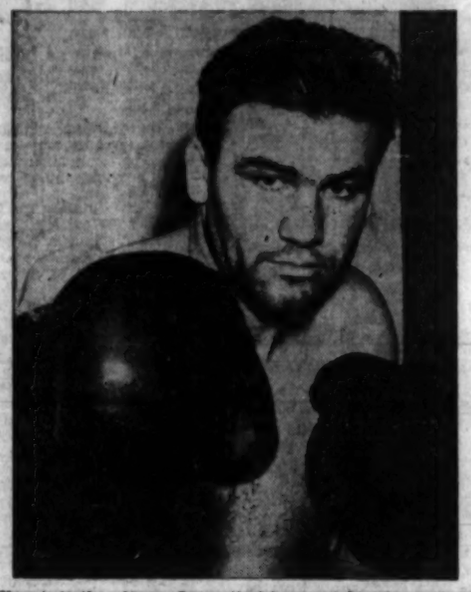
"Give me the persevering type of player," says Nell Cohalan of Manhattan. "A tenacious defense, coupled with an aggressive attempt to play for loose balls all over the floo oris disconcerting to the opposition."

Coach Cy Young of the Generals has always had tall men on his squad and has used them to scoring advantage from the pivot post. Bill Borries, 6 ft. 4 in., or Bob Spessard, 6 ft. 7 in., all-Southern center, are experts at swinging from four or five feet out and cutting the cords with sensational one-handed goals. Occasionally the guards let go with a long shot and Borries and Spessard are waiting beneath and consistently tap-in the rebounds on misses. This style of attack has brought Washington and Lee two Southern Conference titles in a row.

In extreme contrast to Holman, Coach Clair Bee of the Blackbirds teaches his players first to be shooters and then floormen and ball-handlers. "I want my team to score. If they score from long ranges so much the better and so much the quicker. A long shot has a great psychological effect on a team. It serves to show them they're still in the game and it's discouraging to the opponent." This offensive strategy has brought thousand-point-a-season teams five times during Bee's coaching regime.

LINCOLN U. TO PLAY ST. FRANCIS HERE IN ANOTHER NEGRO-WHITE COURT GAME

THE CHAMP'S OPPONENT



Here is Nathan Mann, Connecticut heavyweight, who meets Champion Joe Louis at the Garden on Feb. 22. Mann, who will be the second to try to dethrone the great Negro fighter, has a good record, including a decisive win over Bob Pastor.

Catholic College Follows B'klyn to Rout Jim Crow

By Lester Rodney

One after another!

No sooner had the reverbrations of the first collegiate basketball game between Negro and white college teams died away than another was arranged to help sock Jim Crow forever off the American athletic map.

St. Francis College of Brooklyn, a Catholic school, will be hosts to Lincoln University of Philadelphia, a well known Negro university, on February 11th in Brooklyn.

Last Saturday history was made when Hampton University of Virginia played Brooklyn College at the latter's gymnasium. That cracked the ice—and cracked Jim Crow at the same time.

The St. Francis-Lincoln game will be played for the benefit of the Little Flower Institute for Homeless Colored Children.

Instrumental in arranging the game were Manuel Rivero, ex-Columbia football star now coaching at Lincoln, and Father Cullen of the St. Peter's Claven Church of Brooklyn.

Father Cullen told the Daily Worker:

"Yes, it's a great thing. This will be the second intercollegiate game between Negro and white institutions and will help the noteworthy campaign against Jim Crow in Sports.

"We her are happy to help."

Lincoln boasts one of the better Negro teams, and a great game is assured. St. Francis has the best team in its history, having won 16 and lost but three, two of those to C.C.N.Y. and L.I.U., and led the powerful L.I.U. team right up to the end.

So you can chalk up another sock in the eye for Jim Crow in sports, and it won't take many more to put it out forever.

Western Coaches Split On New Court Rules

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 31 (UP).—Basketball coaches of the Missouri Valley Conference tonight were divided in their opinions of changes made in basketball rules for the current season, particularly the rule abolishing the center jump.

Bill Williams, Drake University, said he preferred the center jump but that its elimination was here to stay.

"Discarding the center jump took something away from basketball that was part of the game," he said. "The game as now played requires more endurance, although I don't believe it will harm the players physically."

Eddie Hickey, Creighton coach, said elimination of the tip-off has created a faster tempo in the game. "We're not alarmed at the suggestion the game has become too strenuous since we can eventually regulate the speed. The rules are generally satisfactory, particularly in taking the advantage away from a team that has nothing but height in its favor."

Henry Iba, coach at Oklahoma A. & M., stated that under the new rules the game has been improved greatly in spectator interest. An outstanding center in his college days, Iba said the old jump placed a heavy handicap on the pivot-man, both on offense and defense.

Game Braddock Shows Good Sense in Retiring--Baer, Schmeling Next in Line

By ABE NEWMAN

Jim Braddock's retirement from the gruelling game of "sock and get socked" has won the Jersey gamester a host of new friends, and simplified to a great extent the tangled heavyweight picture of today.

Braddock's withdrawal before cashing in on another $50,000 purse with Tommy Farr in a return bout is consistent with the sporting attitude so characteristic of this splendid ringman.

The real reason for Jimmy calling it a "career" is his desire to allay the fears of his wife Mae, and in respecting his wife's wishes he shows a thoughtfulness that merits admiration. The big purse in view of his recent rejuvenation in the Farr bout was not enough to permit James to take a chance on getting badly banged up and thereby cause his devoted spouse the worry that women undergo when their breadwinners answer the starting bell.

BAER, SCHMELING LEFT

Braddock's farewell leaves only two former big champs gunning for Joe Louis' crown. Max Baer and Max Schmeling are the two ex-title holders in line for a shot at the dreadnought crown.

Mike Jacobs who controls all the beef on the hoof is planning to match "addled a bit Maxie" with Tommy Farr at the Garden for March 11. The winner of this is promised a crack at jolting Joe before he clashes with the Nazi heavyweight next June.

Should Farr not relish the idea of meeting Baer whom he already took over the hurdles, Jimmy Adamick the slugger from Detroit will get the nod.

Mike Jacob's is not sold on the idea of Schmelling fighting until he steps in with Louis in June. Mike is no dope. Last Sunday's bout between Schmelling and Ben Foord where the Nazi eked out a twelve-round decision over a grade B opponent is responsible for Michael's anxiety to keep the German under wraps until he faces Joe. Uncle Mike also figures the anti-Nazi boycott could do without publicity in relation to Schmelling if he stays in Berlin over the winter.

The picture assumes a bright aspect for Joe Louis. Tuning up on Nathan Mann this month, and the winner of the Baer-Farr, or Baer-Adamick battle should see the hard punching Negro champ at his best when the bell rings for the Schmeling scrap next summer.

TWO RETIRED EX-CHAMPS: Jimmy Braddock talks things over with Babe Ruth after announcing his retirement. Both champs in their time, they will be remembered as great American athletes.

Kitty Rawls Keeps on Breaking Swim Marks

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Jan. 30 (UP).—Katherine Rawls of Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., today continued her assault on national swimming marks by hanging up a new record for the 200-yard free style.

Miss Rawls streaked over the distance in two minutes 19.7 seconds, slicing .8 seconds from the old record of two minutes 20.5 seconds set by Lenore Knight of Homestead, Pa., in 1932. It was Miss Rawls' fourth record-breaking performance within a month.

Chi Bears Run Wild In Grid Game for Paralysis Fund

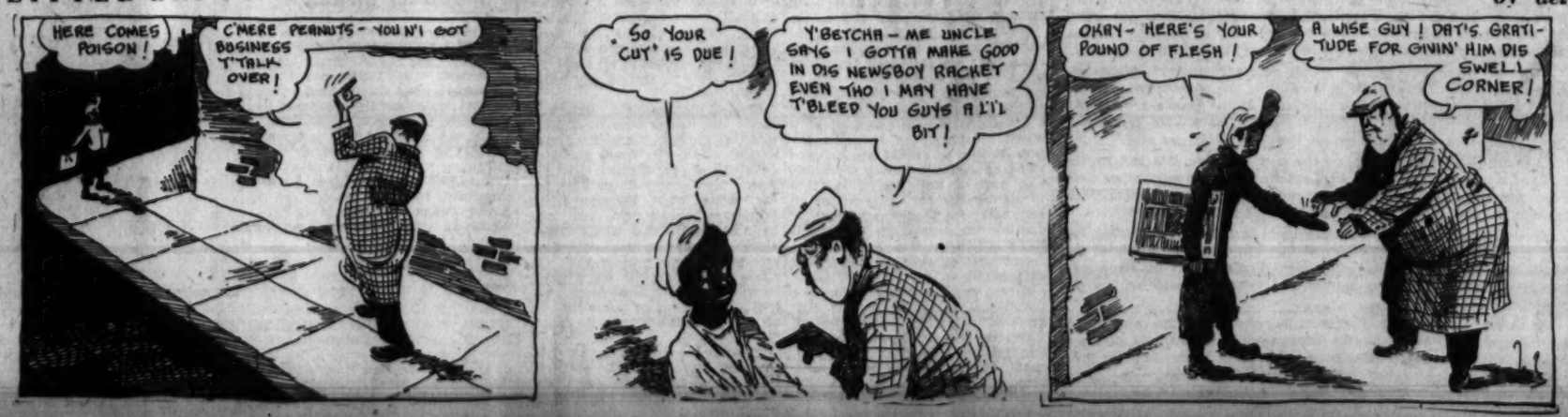
NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 30 (UP).—The Chicago Bears air-conditioned their football circus in shirt-sleeve weather today to down the Southern All-Stars 41-20 before 7,500 fans who paid in to the President's infantile paralysis fund.

The Bears scored two touchdowns each in the first, second and fourth periods, while the All-Stars were counting one each in the second, third and fourth.

Gaynell Tinsley, Louisiana State's former All-American end, was the All-Stars' offensive ace with his passing and running. He made one 75-yard touchdown run and started off another tally before lateralling.

John Doehring, Bear No. 11, and, according to the program, the man without a school, put on the show for his side. With his trick, behing-the-back left-hand passing and one 80-yard airline heave, Doehring shot the oval all over the field.

LITTLE LEFTY — by del


HERE COMES POIGON!
C'MERE PEANUTS - YOU N'I GOT BOSINESS T'TALK OVER!
SO YOUR 'CUT' IS DUE!
Y'BEYCHA - ME UNCLE SAYS I GOTTA MAKE GOOD IN DIS NEWSBOY RACKET EVEN THO I MAY HAVE T'BLEED YOU GUYS A L'IL BIT!
OKAY - HERE'S YOUR POUND OF FLESH!
A WISE GUY! DAT'S GRATITUDE FOR GIVIN' HIM DIS SWELL CORNER!